

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 7.

## CANADIAN FISH TRADE LOSES.

It is reported that the Canadian canned fish trade has shown a great decrease recently on account of the substitution by packers of cheaper fish for haddock, which had gained considerable popularity.

## PUBLIC ABATTOIRS FOR LONDON.

The London Council has adopted resolutions opposing the further granting of land at the Metropolitan cattle market for private slaughterhouses, and favoring the erection of public abattoirs there to cost \$200,000. The resolution was adopted at the last meeting without discussion. It provides not only for refusal to grant land for new plants, but also recommends the abolition of all private abattoirs.

## COTTON OIL REFINERY PURCHASE.

The newly formed Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Company has bought the oil refinery of the Oliver Refining Company at Portsmouth, Va., and will enlarge and improve it. The sale was consummated this week. It is stated that the Oliver concern will continue to crush the crude oil, supplying most of its output to the new refinery. The crude mill facilities will also be increased. Well-known New York market interests are behind the new refinery.

## PURE FOOD LAW HEARINGS.

The pure food board, which is formulating regulations for the enforcement of the pure food law recently enacted by Congress, has decided to grant public hearings to the food manufacturers who want to present their views as to the necessary regulations. These hearings will be held at the Department of Agriculture at Washington from Sept. 17 to Sept. 28, at which the manufacturers will be invited to express their views on the subject of the proper regulations.

Problems connected with the enforcement of the new law will be discussed and the members of the pure food board expect to get many practical suggestions from the hearings. The hearings will be divided into groups. Such questions as what constitutes an original package and an export package, flavoring, coloring, the use of glucose in confectionery, harmful and harmless adulterants, breakfast and proprietary foods and patent medicines will be taken up.

## SOME MEAT INSPECTION RULES EXPLAINED

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson made another trip to Chicago last week to confer with packers and stockmen concerning interpretation of certain clauses in the new meat regulations promulgated by the Department of Agriculture. The conference was attended by a number of packers' representatives, and by officials of the American National and various State livestock associations.

The chief point of discussion was the rule providing for the antemortem inspection of cattle. It provided that inspection should take place after cattle had been purchased and weighed, in which case all losses on rejected animals would fall on the packers, and the stockmen would get full price, whether animals were diseased or not. Whether packers bought "subject to inspection" or not, the loss would fall on them. The rule was objected to also by traders as tending to cause delay and congestion in transacting business.

After extended discussion Secretary Wilson agreed to modify the working of the rule so that inspection should take place immediately after weighing, thus doing away with delay and confusion for both packers and stockmen. As to the matter of loss on condemned animals, he ruled that packers are to pay for all cattle which are of a healthy appearance the same day they are weighed. Cattle passed as healthy at the antemortem examination are to be paid for at the agreed load price, whether the post mortem inspection develops disease or not. The packers must stand this loss.

But cattle which are condemned on the hoof are to be reweighed separately. If they afterward pass the carcass inspection the

packer must pay for them at the agreed price per load. If the carcass is condemned, the packer is required to pay only for the hide, tallow and tankage derived from the animal. Condemned animals cannot be returned to the seller, since the law requires that they shall be disposed of at the plant for which they are bought. Hence the rule regarding hide, tallow and tankage.

It was decided, however, that all cattle shipped from what are known as quarantine districts are to be inspected on the hoof before weighing, and in case they are condemned they would be returned to the shipper. This decision was agreeable to the cattlemen and no objection was raised to it.

Cattle that are bought for Eastern shipment will be inspected at Western markets only for the detection of contagious or infectious diseases; inspection of such animals before slaughter will be done at Eastern packing houses where they are to be killed.

The Department of Agriculture has suspended the publication of regulations governing the relations between packers and common carriers still further pending the decision of some points that are under debate between the department and the representatives of roads. Up to date the main result of discussion has been the important determination of character of proof of inspection that may legally be accepted by the carriers from the meat packers when receiving meat products in carload lots. The department has determined to regard a certificate (to be produced on demand by the carrier and signed by the shipper) as sufficient evidence of inspection, relieving the carrier of further liability for the quality of products accepted.

## MINNEAPOLIS GETS ARMOUR PLANT.

It is stated that business interests at Minneapolis have agreed to the conditions necessary for securing the location of the new \$5,000,000 Armour packing plant at that point. These conditions are the extension of water and sewer systems to the site selected for the plant. It is declared that building operations will commence in the spring. St. Paul interests, which would like to get the Armour plant or that city, declare that the present move is only a "bluff," and that the Armour plant will be finally located at South St. Paul. Negotiations with Minneapolis are said to have been completed, however.

## PERIODICAL SWIFT STORY.

Every so often the sensational newspapers start the reports that Swift interests have expended \$100 million dollars in buying up everything in the meat and packing line in New England. A Chicago "yellow" reprinted this hoary tale again this week, naming a long list of concerns and putting the expenditure at \$10,000,000. It elicited this denial from Secretary D. E. Hartwell of the company, who said: "The report is an absolute falsehood. Swift & Company have enough to do minding their own business without going into New England for the promulgation of fresh ventures."

## HOG PRICES IN THE WORLD'S MARKETS

**German Situation Made Even More Difficult by Government Action Inspired by Selfish Agrarians—Review of the World's Hog Markets From a German Standpoint.**

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, August 10.—In view of the high prices for hogs in Northern Europe and of the prospect of famine prices during the next winter, it seems appropriate to consider the prices and Fall deliveries in all important countries. Southeast Europe is no longer the mother country of hogs, as it has been in recent years, because since epidemics and lack of food have diminished the stock of hogs, and as they were excluded from the German market. Hungary, Servia, Roumania and Russia cannot any longer be considered as factors in the price of hogs in the world's market. Italy and France cover their own demand for hogs at prices two-thirds of those prevailing in Germany, and are also immaterial in considering the world's market. Switzerland, Spain and Norway are countries which import hog products. Switzerland produces its own meats and endeavors to develop again as an export country, which it had ceased to be eleven years ago, when it established import duties for food, especially for corn.

There are in Europe only two countries which export hogs or pork meat—Ireland and Denmark. The first-named exports to England weekly 30,000 hogs, two-thirds of which are alive and one-third as salted bacon. The export from Denmark to England amounts to about one and one-half millions of hogs per year in the shape of bacon, while Ireland, with a population of four million, shows an export of two hogs for five inhabitants. Of the two and one-half millions in Denmark, each five inhabitants export three hogs. The same proportion applied to Germany, which according to her agrarian population is still an agricultural country, ought to enable Germany to export annually thirty-six millions of hogs for the world's market, if this country would imitate the customs policy and intense farming of agricultural Denmark.

It is indeed an important question where Germany, with a population annually increasing one million, and with so much increase in consumptive power, should cover her needs for pork. Mexico cannot be considered at all for export. In the province of Ontario, Canada, about forty thousand hogs are slaughtered weekly for export; the other provinces of Canada have no importance for the world's market in hogs. Ten years ago thirty-two thousand of the forty thousand hogs went to England as bacon. In the course of years, however, Canada's meat consumption grew so

much that only fifteen to eighteen thousand hogs could be exported at a price which is almost as high as in Denmark, 37 marks (\$9) per hundred pounds live weight. If immigration and increase of population continues in Canada, as heretofore, it will take only a few years to prevent any further exports of hog products to the English market.

The United States of America remains, therefore, as the only country which dictates the prices in the world's market for pork. Under the influence of the enormous increase in the American population it may well be assumed that even that apparently inexhaustible country will within a given time consume all its production of hogs. The great slaughtering centres west of Chicago, which ten or twelve years ago could still compete with Chicago in the Eastern markets of the union, at present ship almost everything which is not consumed in the states on the Missouri River to the West and South, while the East is coming more and more to depend on its own product alone. To this change may be attributed the fact that prices for hogs in the United States slowly increased, and that in slaughtering centres like Chicago, Kansas City or Omaha, a price of \$6.75 could be obtained per hundred pounds, live weight, a price which had been reached only once before, many years ago, in a year of crop failure.

The corn producing states, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, are the only ones in all the world which show an increase in their stock of hogs, and if by any event this stock should be reduced only by 20 per cent, we would live to see still higher prices in the world's market for hogs and pork, which would be exceptionally pleasing to the German land owners, who care only for their own interests. Millions of German citizens, however, would be deprived of so much of their meat food that it would be distinctly injurious.

Under such conditions of the production of hogs the present German policy of embargo and increase in prices appears doubly wrong, and if the Imperial Government should further be inconvenienced by the small but powerful agrarian party, and if the German Parliament would consent that the German population should have to pay so much more for its most important food, we will have a Fall and Winter of 1906 with famine prices for meat far higher than anything we have had in the past.

## PROVISION EXPORT SHOWING FOR JULY

Provision exports for July, according to official figures of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, show a gain of only about three-quarters of a million dollars compared to the same month last year. The gain for the seven months of the year to date is nearly twenty million dollars over that of the first seven months of 1905. Exports of chief meat and provision items, as shown in the preliminary report of the bureau, were \$15,008,769 for the month, as against \$14,314,508 for July, 1905. For the year to August 1 the figures are

leading. For the seven months of the year gains were large in all commodities except canned beef and hams.

Detailed figures for the month and the year to date, compared with similar periods of 1905, are as follows:

Cattle.—July, 1905, 49,700 head, value \$2,954,749; July, 1906, 34,655 head, value \$2,593,959. For seven months ending July, 1905, 307,293 head, value \$23,820,721; same period, 1906, 299,022 head, value \$24,266,947.

Hogs.—July, 1905, 1,071 head, value \$10,390; July, 1906, 1,208 head, value \$14,056. For seven months ending July, 1905, 12,555 head, value \$117,967; same period, 1906, 13,856 head, value \$165,630.

Sheep.—July, 1905, 7,289 head, value \$27,352; July, 1906, 10,356 head, value \$36,855. For seven months ending July, 1905, 141,192 head, value \$895,965; same period, 1906, 92,457 head, value \$519,981.

Canned Beef.—July, 1905, 5,232,797 lbs., value \$542,168; July, 1906, 1,039,852 lbs., value \$104,710. For seven months ending July, 1905, 43,633,159 lbs., value \$4,241,404; same period, 1906, 28,788,778 lbs., value \$2,819,670.

Fresh Beef.—July, 1905, 21,074,236 lbs., value \$1,963,012; July, 1906, 16,467,150 lbs., value \$1,546,191. For seven months ending July, 1905, 146,881,755 lbs., value \$13,580,290; same period, 1906, 155,960,773 lbs., value \$14,223,879.

Salted, Pickled and Other Cured Beef.—July, 1905, 4,835,353 lbs., value \$260,544; July, 1906, 7,358,204 lbs., value \$508,525. For seven months ending July, 1905, 34,040,602 lbs., value \$1,936,918; same period, 1906, 43,977,743 lbs., value \$2,642,825.

Tallow.—July, 1905, 8,898,250 lbs., value \$411,376; July, 1906, 9,719,403 lbs., value \$502,378. For seven months ending July, 1905, 40,877,388 lbs., value \$1,924,241; same period, 1906, 57,387,130 lbs., value \$2,914,432.

Bacon.—July, 1905, 24,849,325 lbs., value \$2,342,588; July, 1906, 27,146,128 lbs., value \$2,774,101. For seven months ending July, 1905, 164,337,224 lbs., value \$15,420,127; same period, 1906, 228,780,704 lbs., value \$23,335,279.

Hams.—July, 1905, 23,369,746 lbs., value \$2,411,832; July, 1906, 19,232,820 lbs., value \$2,102,936. For seven months ending July, 1905, 124,726,537 lbs., value \$13,168,528; same period, 1906, 109,627,831 lbs., value \$11,481,851.

Fresh, Salted or Pickled Pork.—July, 1905, 10,419,208 lbs., value \$871,172; July, 1906, 10,564,602 lbs., value \$900,011. For seven months ending July, 1905, 87,039,373 lbs., value \$6,952,290; same period, 1906, 91,683,448 lbs., value \$7,712,479.

Lard.—July, 1905, 48,486,715 lbs., value \$3,745,254; July, 1906, 50,966,438 lbs., value \$4,364,723. For seven months ending July, 1905, 375,416,080 lbs., value \$28,903,455; same period, 1906, 409,637,592 lbs., value \$34,063,517.

Oleo Oil.—July, 1905, 17,775,982 lbs., value \$1,384,064; July, 1906, 17,805,821 lbs., value \$1,459,090. For seven months ending July, 1905, 98,235,280 lbs., value \$7,729,764; same period, 1906, 125,567,960 lbs., value \$10,623,566.

Oleomargarine.—July, 1905, 699,729 lbs., value \$63,077; July, 1906, 672,065 lbs., value \$62,336. For seven months ending July, 1905, 4,865,883 lbs., value \$430,263; same period, 1906, 6,710,869 lbs., value \$596,773.

Butter.—July, 1905, 1,585,257 lbs., value \$256,332; July, 1906, 2,038,985 lbs., value \$359,881. For seven months ending July, 1905, 3,973,908 lbs., value \$694,599; same period, 1906, 15,488,944 lbs., value \$2,835,453.

Cheese.—July, 1905, 602,610 lbs., value \$63,089; July, 1906, 2,774,748 lbs., value \$314,887. For seven months ending July,

(Continued on page 28.)

## NEW MEAT INSPECTION RULES

Publication of the official text of the new meat inspection regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, under which interstate and export meat trade must hereafter be conducted in all branches and in every particular, is continued in this issue. A complete synopsis of these regulations, explaining them in detail, appeared in the issue of The National Provisioner of August 4. Regulations Nos. 1 to 19, inclusive, appeared in full in the issues of August 4 and 11. They covered the general scope of inspection, rules for sanitation, interpretation and definition of words and terms, rules for inspection of live and dead animals and parts of carcasses and handling of carcasses and meats, and rules for tanks and tanking.

It is vitally important to the whole trade to study these regulations and be prepared to conduct business according to them, as concerns doing an interstate or export business will not be permitted to continue after October 1 unless they have fully complied with the rules. Regulations covering labels, tags and brands, re-inspection, the very important clauses covering dyes, chemicals and preservatives, rules for preparation of meats and meat products, etc., are in full as follows:

### Labels, Tags and Brands.

**REGULATION 20.—"U. S. Suspect" Tag.**—To the ear or tail of each animal inspected under Regulation 13 which shows symptoms or is suspected of being affected with any disease or condition which, under these regulations, may cause its condemnation on post-mortem inspection, there shall be affixed by a Department employee at the time of inspection a numbered metal tag bearing the words "U. S. Suspect." The employee who affixes the tag shall report the number to the inspector in charge. This "U. S. Suspect" tag shall remain upon the animal until the preliminary post-mortem inspection at the time of slaughter. If no lesions of disease are then discovered the "U. S. Suspect" tag shall be removed and forwarded to the inspector in charge, with a report that the carcass has been inspected and passed, and the carcass shall be labeled or stamped "U. S. Inspected and Passed," as hereinafter provided.

**REGULATION 21.—Ante-mortem Condemned Tag.**—To the ear of each animal which is found in a dying condition or dead on the premises of an establishment at which inspection is maintained there shall be affixed by a Department employee a numbered metal tag bearing the words "U. S. Condemned." The ear bearing the tag shall not be removed from the carcass. The number of this tag shall be reported to the inspector in charge by the employee who affixes it. This tag shall remain on the condemned carcass until it reaches the tank, and immediately before tanking it shall be removed by the Department employee who is supervising the tanking and returned with a report to the inspector in charge.

### Labeling Beef for Export.

**REGULATION 22.—**Upon each quarter of each dressed beef carcass inspected and passed for export there shall be placed by a Department employee a meat-inspection label

or mark, which shall bear the number of the establishment and the words "U. S. Inspected and Passed."

**REGULATION 23.—Labeling Beef for Interstate Commerce.**—Upon each dressed beef carcass inspected and passed for interstate commerce there shall be placed by a Department employee at the time of inspection at least two labels or marks bearing the number of the establishment and the words "U. S. Inspected and Passed."

### Labeling Canners.

**REGULATION 24.** Upon each quarter of each dressed beef carcass inspected and passed, and which is to be cut up and prepared in the establishment in which the animal was slaughtered or in another establishment where inspection is maintained, there shall be placed by a Department employee at the time of inspection one label or mark bearing the establishment number and the words "U. S. Inspected and Passed." If, however, a primal part of any such carcass is to leave the establishment for interstate or foreign commerce, such primal part, or the container thereof, must be labeled, stamped, or branded, under the personal supervision of a Department employee, with the establishment number and the words "U. S. Inspected and Passed."

**REGULATION 25.—Labeling Carcasses of Sheep, Calves, Swine and Goats.**—Upon the dressed carcasses of sheep, calves, swine and goats inspected and passed for interstate or export commerce there shall be placed by a Department employee at the time of inspection at least two labels or marks bearing the number of the establishment and the words "U. S. Inspected and Passed."

**REGULATION 26.—Stamp on Cloth Wrapping.**—When the dressed carcasses or parts thereof of cattle, sheep, calves, swine or goats are wrapped or inclosed for shipment for interstate or export commerce in burlap, muslin, cheese cloth or other similar substance, the covering shall bear a meat-inspection stamp or other mark on which shall appear the establishment number and the words "U. S. Inspected and Passed."

**REGULATION 27.—"U. S. Retained" Tag.**—Upon each carcass, or part or detached organ thereof, inspected under Regulation 14, in which any lesion of disease or other condition is found that would probably render the meat or any organ unfit for food purposes, there shall be placed by a Department

(Continued on page 35.)

### A TRADE NECESSITY

The National Provisioner:

Gentlemen: Enclosed you will find check for the next year's subscription to The National Provisioner. In regard to this paper I will say that no man in a business like mine should be without it. I consider it the best paper published for the retail or wholesale meat trade.

Yours truly,

JOHN FRECH,

Dealer in Choice Home Dressed Meats.  
Lowellville, Ohio, August 9.

### NEW BALTIMORE PACKING PLANT.

The new model abattoir and packing house of the Greenwald Packing Company, Baltimore, which was designed by Wilder & Davis, of Chicago, was this week put in operation. This is the concern which absorbed the Greenwald Bros. plant and has expanded that business into the present institution. The new plant comprises 11 buildings. Its daily slaughtering capacity will be 300 head of cattle, 500 head of sheep and 300 head of calves. The offal will be worked up into oils, tallow, casings, fertilizers and all packinghouse by-products.

The slaughter house is a four-story building, the top floor of which will be devoted to killing purposes. The killing room is arranged with a view to obtaining sufficient light and air, and is equipped with a sanitary drainage system. The floor is laid with a 3-inch vitrified brick, and is caulked, laid in and grouted with Portland cement, the surface sloping to iron gutters. All the offal, heads, etc., will be carried to the floor below by gravitation through steel chutes, where skilled workmen will convert them into finished merchandizable by-products. This department where the offal will be worked up is directly below the killing floor, and is arranged with tables suspended from the ceiling, so that, as the chutes which bring down the offal are directly over these tables, it will not come in contact with the floor.

One feature of the new abattoir is the quarters provided for the employees. These are large enough to accommodate several hundred men, and include toilet and dressing rooms and a laundry. The dressing rooms are built entirely of concrete, and are furnished with shower baths, lavatories and individual steel lockers. The toilet rooms are built outside the working quarters. The laundry is designed to take care of all the outer garments of the employees.

The salesroom and coolers on the ground floor will accommodate 650 carcasses, while the chillrooms on the upper floors will take care of 450 more. A 25-ton ice-making plant has been installed, together with a 100-ton refrigerating machine. The machinery will be electrically driven throughout.

The president of the new firm, Mr. Hyman Powdemaker, was for many years associated with the Nelson Morris Company of Chicago. All the other officers of the concern except the general superintendent, Mr. M. S. Mayer, are Baltimoreans. About 250 wage-earners with an annual payroll of \$156,000, will be employed.

### BRITISH MEAT AND STOCK IMPORTS.

Official figures of imports of meat animals and meats into Great Britain for the first six months of 1906, as compared with the same period of 1905, are given by the London Meat Trades Journal as follows:

	1906.	1905.
Cattle, head .....	276,909	266,977
Sheep, head .....	63,523	130,331
Pigs, head .....	—	150
Beef, cwt. ....	2,875,462	2,411,845
Mutton, cwt. ....	2,177,668	2,024,491
Pork, cwt. ....	238,684	265,910
Bacon, cwt. ....	2,861,144	2,754,976

Watch page 48 for machinery bargains.

# Text Books

## Semi-Annual Sale

### PACKINGHOUSE.

Name of Book.	Publishers' Price.	Our Price.
The Modern Packinghouse. By Fred W. Wilder.	\$10.00	\$10.00
Pork Packers' Handbook.	10.00	4.00
Public Abattoirs and Cattle Markets. By Dr. Oscar Schwarz.	6.00	4.00
Disinfection and the Preservation of Food. Together with an account of the Chemical Substances Used as Antiseptics and Preservatives. By Samuel Rideal, D. S.	4.00	3.75

### RETAIL BUTCHERS.

Thirty Years a Marketman. By E. L. Grant.	\$1.50	\$1.25
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### COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

Cottonseed Products. By L. L. Lamborn.	\$3.00	\$3.00
Cotton and Cotton Oil. By D. A. Tompkins.	7.50	7.00

### FATS, OILS, SOAPS, CANDLES, GREASER.

American Soaps. By H. Ostmann.	\$15.00	\$12.50
Animal Fats and Oils. By L. E. Andes.	4.00	4.00
Animal and Vegetable Fixed Oils, Fat, Butters and Waxes. By C. R. A. Wright, D. S.	7.50	7.15
Art of Soap Making. By A. Watt.	8.00	8.00
Fats and Oils, Animal and Vegetable. Edited by W. T. Braant.	10.00	9.75
Oil Chemists' Handbook. By Erastus Hopkins, M. A.	3.00	2.80
Oil, Tallow and Greases, Practical Compounding. By Expert Oil Refiner.	3.50	3.35
Recipes for Oil, Soap and Other Trades. By an Analytical Chemist.	3.00	3.35
Soap and Candies. By J. Cameron.	2.00	2.00
Soap Manufacture. By W. L. Gadd.	1.50	1.40
Soaps. By G. H. Hurst.	5.00	4.80

### GLUE AND GELATINE.

Glue and Glue Testing. By S. Rideal, D. S.	\$4.00	\$4.00
Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine.	2.00	2.00

### FERTILIZERS.

Bone Products and Manures. By Thomas Lambert.	\$3.00	\$3.00
Chemistry of Soils and Fertilizers. By Harry Snyder.	1.50	1.50

### REFRIGERATION.

Ammonia and Its Compounds. By C. Vicent.	\$2.00	\$2.00
Artificial Ice, Spur's Encyclopedia.	.75	.75
Chemists' Pocketbook.	2.00	1.75
Compound of Mechanical Refrigeration. By J. E. Siebel.	3.00	2.50
Indicating the Refrigerating Machines. By Gardner T. Voorhees.	1.00	.95
Ice-Making Machine, The. By M. Ledoux.	.50	.50
Machinery for Refrigeration. By Norman Selfe.	3.50	3.40
Mechanical Refrigeration. By Hal Williams.	2.25	2.15
Pocketbook of Refrigeration and Ice-Making. By A. J. Wallis-Taylor.	1.50	1.40
Principles and Practices of Artificial Ice-Making and Refrigeration. By Louis M. Schmidt.	2.50	2.25
Refrigerating and Ice-Making Machinery. By A. J. Wallis-Taylor.	3.00	2.80
Refrigerating Machinery. By A. Ritchie Leask.	2.00	1.75
Refrigerating Memoranda. By John Leyey.	.75	.75
Refrigeration and Cold Storage and Ice Making. By A. J. Wallis-Taylor.	4.50	4.25

### MECHANICAL.

Complete Practical Machinist. By Joshua Ross.	\$2.50	\$2.40
Electrical Engineers' Pocketbook. By Horatio A. Foster.	5.00	4.75
Gas Engine, The. By D. Clark (new edition).	4.00	3.45
Gas Engine. The. By F. R. Hutton.	5.00	4.00
Gas Engines. By T. M. Goodeve.	1.00	.95
Gas Engines. By E. W. Roberts.	1.50	1.45
Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines. By Gardner D. Hiscox.	5.50	5.40
Manual of the Steam Engine. By R. H. Thurston.	10.00	9.50
Steam Boilers. By Cecil H. Peabody and E. F. Miller.	4.00	3.75
Steam Boiler Practice. By W. B. Snow, E. B.	3.00	2.80
Steam Engineers' and Electricians' Handbook. By Swingle.	2.50	2.40
Text Book of Electrical Machinery. By Harris J. Ryan, M. E.	2.50	2.35

MISCELLANEOUS.		
Cyclopedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries. By Albert A. Hopkins.	\$5.00	\$4.50
Liquid Air and Liquefaction of Gases. By T. O. Sloane.	3.50	3.50
Manufacture of Varnish and Linseed Oil.	3.00	3.00
Warehouse Laws and Decisions.	8.00	8.75

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**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER**  
**BOOK DEPARTMENT**

*Produce Exchange, New York*

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The packing plant at Oklahoma City, O. T., owned by Jake Stoyed, was burned with a loss of \$2,000.

The Cleveland Tanning Company, Cleveland, O., has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

T. M. Sinclair & Company, Ltd., of Cedar Rapids, Ia., have their new 50-ton plate ice plant in full operation.

The meat packing plant of Bloz, Mellon & Wilson, at Delmont, Pa., was burned on August 11, causing a loss of \$35,000.

The Southern States Phosphate and Fertilizer Company is improving its mixing plant so as to increase its capacity 50 per cent.

Fire, caused by a stroke of lightning, damaged the leather plant of George Stengel, at Evergreen avenue, Newark, N. J., causing a loss of \$35,000.

The leather factory of Fowle & Brady, at Salem, Mass., was burned on August 10. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, and is partly covered by insurance.

The tannery owned and operated by Clement & Marchand, at Quebec, Can., was destroyed by fire on August 12. The loss is around \$15,000, partially insured.

Plans have been prepared and work of construction will commence without delay on the new branch house which Armour & Company will erect at Plattsburgh, N. Y.

William Taffe & Company, San Francisco, Cal., will erect a new abattoir and cold storage plant at Fifth street and Railroad avenue. About \$15,000 will be expended.

The St. Joseph Packing Company, of St. Joseph, Mo., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by H. F. Koch, Charles Ernst, James W. Mulkey and others.

A number of live stock dealers of Lancaster, Pa., doing business at the local yards, have decided to organize the Lancaster Live Stock Exchange, which will be incorporated.

The Anglo-American Packing Company, of Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by C. H. Weller, C. W. Ostrom, C. W. Wenner and A. Heigson.

The Dan Rus Soap Company, of New York City, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by Joseph W. Saunders, Newton S. Finney and Frederick Laudnehr.

The Recovered Products Company of Portland, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to manufacture products recovered from grease, garbage, etc. President, C. W. Burnell; treasurer, C. E. Eaton, Portland.

The United States Packing Company has purchased for installation in its plant at Uruapan, Mex., two 65-ton refrigerating machines and a 50-ton plate ice-making plant. Also a 20-ton refrigerating machine for its branch at Mexico City.

J. K. C. Hegewald has acquired the entire stock of the Conrad Tanning Company at Louisville, Ky., and will reorganize the concern with a capital stock of \$150,000. Mr. Hegewald has been president of the company since the death of Mr. Conrad over a year ago.

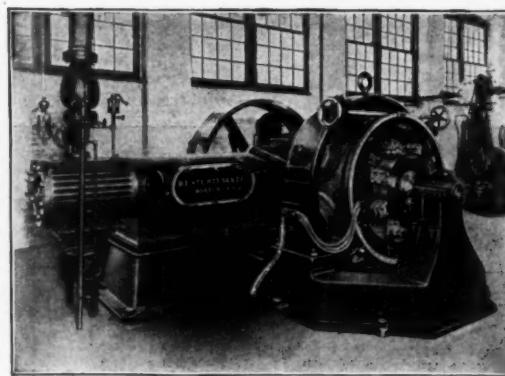
A company has been organized by W. E. Dunbar, L. D. Dunbar, P. A. Dunbar, J. B. Cleveland and W. A. Lawton for the purpose of erecting a fertilizer factory at Spartanburg, S. C. The plant will be ready for manufacturing fertilizer this fall, and will be situated near the junction on the main line of the Southern. Work will begin at once and be pushed as rapidly as possible.

## LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

San Francisco, Cal.—William Taffe & Company will erect an abattoir and cold storage plant to cost about \$15,000 at the corner of Fifth street and Railroad avenue.

Newark, N. J.—The Natural Hygeia Ice Company, with office at 498 Broad street, has been incorporated with a capital stock of (Continued on page 40.)

## This 75 K.W. Sturtevant Generating Set



is but one of a complete line of 36 standard sizes ranging from 3 K. W. to 100 K. W., with vertical, horizontal and vertical-compound engines. They require the minimum of attention. All engine bearings are mechanically fed with oil, the running gear is entirely enclosed. The generators are built for endurance.

Bulletin No. 63 describes them.

**B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Boston, Mass.**

General Office and Works, Hyde Park, Mass.

New York Philadelphia Chicago London

Designers and Builders of Heating, Ventilating, Drying and Mechanical Draft Apparatus; Fans, Blowers and Exhausters; Steam Engines, Electric Motors and Generating Sets; Fuel Economizers; Forges, Exhaust Heads, Steam Traps, Etc.

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## OTHER SIDE OF THE PRESS CLOTH QUESTION

To The National Provisioner:

I note with much interest the article by my friend Mr. Wallace entitled "Oil Mills and Press Cloth." I doubt very much whether Mr. Wallace has ever seen what is known as hair press cloth, such as was in use in the early days of the oil mill industry, and at the time the tariff bill was passed, which for the first time mentioned hair press cloth. For the information of your readers I will state that the articles intended to be taxed at 20c. per square yard at the time the tariff bill were passed were all made of horse hair.

"Crimoline" is the stiff horse hair cloth which is used in the lining of coats and other garments where it is desired to have stiffness, and is made to this day by the J. T. Perkins Company. This crimoline is not entirely horse hair. "Hair seating" is the hair cloth made from horse hair, which was formerly often seen covering chairs and sofas. It is not so common nowadays, but I have no doubt that most of your readers have seen it.

You will note that in paragraph No. 431 of the law of 1897, which paragraph was copied from the old tariff law, that this "hair seating" is mentioned in connection with hair press cloth, and that, at the time of the original tariff act, the "hair press cloth" was made from horse hair, and was known more often by the name of "hair mats" than as "hair cloth." At that time the use of camel's hair or wool was not known in the oil mills, and therefore the tariff act could have taken no cognizance of it for the use in hydraulic presses.

The contention of Mr. Wallace—and also of the writer, so far as that goes—at the beginning of this controversy, was and is without sufficient information as to the intentions of our law-makers in Congress at the time the original act was passed. In my investigation, having preceded Mr. Wallace as a member of the committee on press cloth

of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, I found that our contention was unjust, and that if continued it would amount to a subterfuge, or at best to the taking advantage of a technicality.

I will state also that while investigating this matter I became acquainted with the manufacture of press cloth, and at the time of my investigation Mr. Wallace was trying to organize a press cloth company. I decided to go into the press cloth business myself. There was at the time but one man known to Mr. Wallace or the writer whom we could secure to operate such a plant. The writer happened to be in best position to go ahead with the work and close the deal with the party mentioned. This left Mr. Wallace in the position of not having a man available to operate the plant for him, and the result was that Mr. Wallace succeeded the writer on the Press Cloth Committee of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the writer started in the manufacture of press cloth.

I have no doubt that self-interest will be charged in this matter to the writer. I will state, however, that I am a Democrat in principle, and nothing would please me better

(Concluded on page 28.)

## PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., August 11, 1906. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of September, 1906, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., on August 21, 1906, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened August 21," addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. L. BRAINARD, D. C. G., U. S. A.

Swift's Little Cooking Lessons



Swift's Premium Hams

**Ham Omelet**

Cut into small squares about  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound Premium Ham. Beat four eggs until thick. Add a pinch of salt and pepper. Put one teaspoonful of Silver Leaf Lard in a hot pan. Turn in the mixture together with the squares of ham and spread evenly. Cook for about four minutes. Slip knife around edges, fold and serve.

SWIFT'S  
PREMIUM  
SWIFT & COMPANY  
U.S.A.

Swift & Company  
U.S.A.

Facsimile of advertisement appearing in leading magazines.

**THE  
NATIONAL PROVISIONER  
New York and  
Chicago**

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**WARNING**

Every concern manufacturing products containing any part of cattle, sheep or hogs, for edible purposes, such as pork and beans, gelatine, soups, gravies, etc., as well as all packers, curers, sausage manufacturers, etc., must have Government inspection after October 1 next. Otherwise they will not be permitted to sell a pound of their products in inter-State trade after that date. As it will require some time to secure inspection service from the Government, all such manufacturers should write for full instructions and make application for inspection without a day's delay. Address Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**THE LIMIT**

It sounds like comic opera burlesque, but it was presumably in sober earnest that Janitors and Scrubwomen's Union No. 2, of Chicago, last week adopted resolutions declaring that the packers, unable to use "their lumpy jawed and sickly product otherwise, are converting such products into soaps and scouring powders," and that "medical science asserts that such products are germ carriers and damaging if used." Therefore said union solemnly resolved not to accept a position in

any building where such soaps or scouring powders are used!

Here is a new problem for Secretary Wilson. He had to give up his summer vacation and spend the heated term drawing up rules to save the world from slow death by American meat poisoning. The self-sacrificing Secretary turned out quite a lot of rules, but he evidently slipped a cog on this "lumpy jaw soap" question. It is up to him to formulate a label for soaps and soap powders which will enable the members of Janitors and Scrub-women's Union No. 2, and all other members of this craft, whether they be union or "scab," to find a safe and honest means of livelihood. Ban the "lumpy jaw" soap, by all means!

**THE FRUITS OF SLANDER**

Government records are beginning to show the damage done the export meat trade of the United States by its recent official and unofficial slanderers. As the muck-rakers selected canned meats as the most spectacular object of their libellous attack, so it is in that direction that the results are first evident. Government apologists, anxious to repair some of the harm their chief had done by his recognition of the "yellow" fictionists' work, juggled figures of the June export reports to try to make it appear that canned meat exports had not suffered as a result of the world-wide spread of the meat slanders. They failed to make their mathematics convincing and now the July report only adds more proof to the contrary.

According to official government reports, exports of canned beef for July, 1906, were 1,039,852 lbs., compared to 5,232,797 lbs. in the same month last year. Exports of canned beef for the year to date were 28,788,778 lbs., compared to 43,633,159 lbs. in the same period of 1905. Exports for the two months since the attack was made on our meat industry have been only 4,017,831 lbs., compared to nearly 12,000,000 lbs. for the similar two months a year ago.

It was claimed that cessation of Japanese war demands was responsible for the falling off as compared to a year ago. The government reports show that the falling off of exports of canned beef for July was 1,400,223 lbs. from Pacific ports, against 2,792,722 lbs. loss in the exports to other parts of the world than the Orient. From New York alone the loss for the month was over a million pounds of canned beef, while it was even greater from the principal northern border points of export, of which Detroit and Port Huron are the chief.

Exports of fresh beef also showed a heavy loss for the month, there having been 4,500,000 lbs. less exported than in July of last year. This falling off was almost wholly through the port of New York. While the evidence is not

as conclusive as in the case of canned beef, it is certain that this heavy shrinkage is due more to the officially endorsed libels against American meat than to any conditions of supply and demand. It becomes more evident, as the accounts are footed up, how expensive was the "object lesson" given to the world by a self-righteous Chief Executive at the expense of a great American industry.

It is encouraging, in the face of these serious setbacks, to note that the total of meat and provision exports continues to increase. The gain for July was small compared to gains in earlier months, but the total for the year to date is still about twenty millions of dollars in value ahead of a similar period last year. The world must eat and American meats are the best, as is proved by the demand for them in the face of home efforts to kill the trade.

**HONESTY OR MASQUERADE?**

On the eve of a new cottonseed oil season it would not be inappropriate for those who are financially interested in that industry to seriously consider what the future of their product is to be. Is it always to pose as a substitute or adulterant, or is it to stand on its own merits as an edible oil? The answer depends upon the trade itself. If it is always to be a masquerader it will be because the trade does not put it upon the high level of a primary product and keep it there.

A recent decision of the Attorney-General of the State of New York is a stimulus to effort in placing cottonseed oil in its true position before consumers. That legal authority decided that it stands on its own merits as a salad oil. The same legal status could doubtless be secured for other uses of the oil, but it is of most importance to educate consumers to the fact that it is just as pure, wholesome, nutritious and palatable as any competing oil. It is even difficult for chemists to detect any difference in its constituency from other edible oils, and then not to the disadvantage of the cottonseed product.

It must be confessed that many consumers have a decided prejudice against cottonseed oil for cooking purposes because in the first days of its introduction, when heated, it gave off a most disagreeable odor. Consumers should be taught to know that this drawback and its cause are entirely removed by modern refining methods, and that now it is as sweet-smelling as any oil or fat that can be used in cooking.

If the trade will impress upon consumers that cottonseed oil compares on equal terms with any competing oil, regardless of what test is made to prove the assertion, and that it is cheaper in price, it will no longer have to sell its fair product for purposes of deception.

## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### THE TESTING OF GELATINE.

In the manufacture of substances of a gelatinous nature it is frequently desirable to be able to measure readily some property which is an index to the composition of the material. A convenient property to make use of is the rigidity, and it has been shown how the effect of time, of added salts, etc., can be accurately studied by measurements which can be carried out with simple apparatus.

In view of the interest taken by various manufacturers in the experiments referred to above, a modified form of the apparatus has been constructed which combines accuracy with ease of manipulation. A glass capillary tube, about 20 cm. long, and having a bore of about 2.5 mm., is mounted horizontally. One end is bent round and cemented firmly to a steel cap which is fixed on an upright support. A tube in which the material to be tested is placed has cemented to its lower end a steel collar, on which a fine screw thread is cut, enabling it to be screwed firmly into the cap. Mercury is poured into the bent part of the capillary tube until it reaches a level just below the level of the capillary tube.

The gelatine to be tested is then melted and poured onto the mercury to a depth of about 3 cm. The pressure of the gelatine will force some of the mercury round the bend along the capillary. The gelatine is allowed to set, when the end of the mercury column can be brought to a fixed mark on the tube by slightly screwing up or slackening the tube in its cap. Any distortion of the gelatine due to pressure will now be at once evident through the motion of the end of the mercury thread. The distorting pressure is obtained by means of a rubber bag. This is filled with water and pressed between two boards, hinged together at one end, and capable of being screwed together at the other.

The water is forced from the bag along a short tube which communicates with the bent tube. The difference in height can be read off on a scale placed behind the two tubes. The air which has been forced up the shorter limb by the ascending water communicates a pressure to the mercury, which transmits it to the lower surface of the gelatine, producing a distortion of the gelatine cylinder, which depends on the rigidity of the material.

### DIFFICULTIES IN LEATHER DYEING.

Uniformity of shade in leather dyeing is difficult to obtain, because no two skins are alike in fineness of grain, texture, or shape; the skins are also often badly damaged. Many imperfections, such as salt, tan and drench stains may be hidden by dyeing the goods dark green or chocolate shades; goods possessing tainted grains are best dyed light colors.

When dyeing a pack of skins, slight differences in the grain texture tend to cause a variation in the color, which must be allowed for when the goods are being "topped" with dye solution in the finishing processes. In the preparation of skins for dyeing, the goods are usually immersed in a weak solution of sulphuric acid; too great an amount

of acid will tend to cause serious damage to the leather.

The tray or vat method of dyeing is customarily employed when small quantities of leather are to be dyed; when a large number of skins are being worked, the drum or paddle method is used. When chrome leather is being treated, the greenish-blue color, possessed by the skins previous to dyeing, materially affect the color of the dyed leather. Blacks are dyed by first drumming the skins in a logwood extract solution, afterwards a "fat liquoring" with an oil emulsion, and finally passing them through an "iron striker" made of ferrous sulphate and a concentrated solution of tannin.

Blacks obtained with coal tar dyestuffs are usually fairly satisfactory, but the leather loses the slight swollen effect produced by logwood. Gambier, sumach and fustic extracts are employed as mordants prior to applying the coal tar dyestuffs; too great an excess of the logwood or tannin mordant will cause the leather to lose its character and in extreme cases to crack badly. Bad shaving conduces to an imperfect finished result, the shaver's scratches showing prominently in the finished skin. Unsuitable neat's foot oil or bad fat liquor will cause a white cloudy scum to appear on the finished leather. Mould is sometimes caused by micro organisms in the egg yolk employed in fat liquoring or through the goods lying about in a wet condition during the process of manufacture.

### PRODUCTION OF FAT BY BACILLI.

When bacillus pyocyanus is grown in fat-free meat extract broth, a thick pellicle is produced on the surface, which yields fat on extraction with chloroform, the amount obtained being about 0.3 to 0.4 gm. per liter. Further tests showed that the fat was also formed from sugar-free meat broth and sugar-free meat extract containing peptone. During the growth of the bacillus the medium becomes very alkaline owing to the presence of free ammonia, which is obviously split off from the proteids. It seems probable that the fat is formed at any rate in part by the oxidation of the fragments of the albumoses and peptones apart from any carbohydrate nucleus which they may contain. That it is an oxidation process appears more than likely from the fact that the crystals are formed solely in the surface pellicle. Again under anaerobic conditions the bacilli grow sparingly, and no trace of pellicle or fat crystals is formed.

### CALORIFIC VALUES OF FUELS.

The following comparison between the calorific values of different fuels used in combustion engines is given in "Revue Technique." Methylated alcohol, 10620 B. T. U. per pound; methylated alcohol with 50 per cent. of petrol, 14200; crude American oil, 19630; refined American oil, 19880.

The mixture of alcohol and petrol can be used as easily as petrol, but with alcohol alone it is necessary to warm up the carburettor before starting, since the alcohol is not sufficiently volatile at ordinary tempera-

tures. The small quantity of acetic acid produced when alcohol is used is not sufficient to cause any damage. If a deposit of soot occurs in the admission valves, the fault is generally due to the carburettor, which should be of such a type as will deal with a measured quantity of the spirit at each suction stroke. The use of alcohol as a motive power is spreading in Germany, where the cost of this spirit is only 12 cents per gallon; one great advantage is said to be the absence of smell.

### DETECTION OF BORIC ACID.

A modification of the German official method for detecting boric acid with a hydrogen flame is proposed as follows: After incinerating 15 or 20 grams of a suitable sample previously moistened with sodium carbonate solution, a portion of the ash is tested with curcuma paper and the remainder placed in a flask with 15 to 20 c.c. of methyl alcohol, the flask being fitted with a reverse condenser. Two c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid are added and the mixture warmed on a water bath at 70 deg. for a quarter of an hour. Hydrogen gas passed through the mixture after cooling will give the characteristic green flame if borax is present.

### HEAT ENERGY OF OILS AND FATS.

Cottonseed oil and cottonseed oil products contain the two food essentials, nourishment and palatability. They give bodily energy. They minimize the wear and tear of the muscles and produce the proper temperature. The intrinsic value of cottonseed oil as a food, compared with other oils and fats, is shown by the following table, issued by the National Department of Agriculture. The figures represent heat units per pound: Cottonseed oil, 4,220; olive oil, 4,220; lard compound, 4,220; hog lard, 4,220; butter, 3,605; oleomargarine, 3,525.

### PHOSPHATE ROCK AND SULPHUR.

Phosphate rock and lump sulphur are reduced to the average size of a pea or bean by passing them together through a preliminary crusher, from 40 to 100 lbs. of sulphur being added per ton of mixture. The latter is then ground to a fine powder, and mixed with other ingredients to form a fertilizer. It is claimed that the sulphur under the influence of the moisture of the soil reacts with the phosphate rock, and increases the amount of available phosphate. It also appears to act as a germicide.

### PRINTING ON LEATHER.

To print or dye on leather in pattern or design in one or more colors by the use of coal tar and natural dyestuffs, the latter are applied in the form of ink in alcoholic or aqueous solution either alone or in conjunction with a thickening agent, such as gelatine, gum tragacanth, soaps and the like. The inks are applied to the relief surface from which an impression is to be taken by any suitable method.

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### A NEW TEST OF DIXON'S GRAPHITE.

A new test of Dixon's flake graphite was recently made by Prof. Goss of Purdue University, demonstrating its value as lubricant and its mechanical affinity for metal surfaces. In considering the manner in which the graphite under test should be applied in lubricating the rubbing surfaces of the testing machine, it was deemed desirable to use as light an oil as was available, since by so doing but little lubricating effect would be realized from the vehicle and the maximum service would be secured from the graphite. An attempt to use water proved unsatisfactory because of the tendency of the rubbing surfaces to corrode under its influence, and kerosene was finally adopted as the most convenient and the most satisfactory vehicle. Throughout the test the lubricant employed has been either kerosene or mixtures of kerosene and Dixon's Flake Graphite.

Before attempting any work with graphite the value of the vehicle was first determined. That this might be done, the machine was operated under kerosene lubrication for a considerable period, the pressure between the rubbing surfaces being gradually increased as they became more worn in service, the effect of the process upon the co-efficient of friction being noted. This process of wearing down rubbing surfaces in the presence of kerosene involved more than 600,000 revolutions of the test machine. The heaviest pressure that could be sustained by the rubbing surfaces under this lubrication was fifty pounds per square inch of surface, and the lowest co-efficient of friction developed was .00547. This record was accepted as representing the performance of kerosene as a lubricant.

After the 633,287 revolutions involved by the process described in the preceding paragraph, a mixture, by weight, of two parts kerosene and one part Dixon's Flake Graphite was made. This mixture had the consistency of thin paste when stirred, but the flakes of graphite quickly settled when permitted to stand at rest. The immediate effect of applying this mixture as a lubricant was to increase the co-efficient of friction, but this in its maximum effect was momentary. Without change or any modification of the lubricating mixture, the co-efficient of friction rapidly fell, first to the value given by the kerosene alone, and then to still lower limits, so that after 10,000 revolutions, occupying a period of something less than thirty minutes, the co-efficient of friction, under the influence of the mixture of kerosene and Dixon's Flake Graphite, became 83.9 per cent. of that obtained from the use of kerosene alone.

Conditions thus secured were continued during more than 400,000 revolutions of the test machine, for the purpose of determining beyond doubt the minimum co-efficient of friction under the conditions stated, subsequently the pressure between the rubbing surfaces was increased by increments of ten pounds, until a maximum of 110 pounds per square inch had been secured. Beyond this limit lubrication failed. The observations show that as the pressure was increased, the co-efficient of friction diminished, the mini-

mum value being .00296. The immediate effect, therefore, of adding Dixon's Flake Graphite to the kerosene was, first, to permit an increase of load from fifty pounds per square inch to 110 pounds per square inch, that is, an increase of 120 per cent.; and, second, a reduction in the co-efficient of friction from .00547 to .00296, that is, a reduction of 45.9 per cent.

Having secured these results, it was next sought to ascertain the endurance of the graphite as a lubricant. This was done by removing all graphite from the machine and by rinsing all parts involved, including the rubbing surfaces, with kerosene, after which the machine was operated under a pressure of 100 pounds per square inch in the presence of kerosene alone. Under these conditions, the lubrication was aided by such particles of flake graphite as naturally adhered to the rubbing surfaces. It was expected, however, that these particles of flake graphite would sooner or later disappear and that the conditions would return to those originally found for the kerosene alone. Each morning the rubbing surfaces were removed from the machine and all parts carefully rinsed for any particles of graphite, and the work of the day proceeded, usually to the extent of 150,000 revolutions.

After eight days' running and 978,000 revolutions, no diminution in effect could be discovered. Both the capacity of the bearing and the co-efficient of friction developed remained unchanged. A microscopic inspection of the surfaces showed the presence of flake graphite upon them. Whether the amount was sufficient to account for the results obtained, or whether in the earlier stages the presence of the graphite served to control the finishing of the metallic surfaces to permit them to give highly satisfactory results, are questions which cannot be determined. The probability is, however, that without the graphite the results would not have been secured.

### FRICK MACHINERY SALES.

Additional sales of Eclipse refrigerating and ice-making machinery by the Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pa., are as follows:

Rodolfo G. Barthold, New York, N. Y.—One 2-ton refrigerating compression side, with freezing system, to be installed for Agurcia & Company, Tegucigalpa, Republic of Honduras, C. A.

A. & S. Wilcox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—One 10-ton refrigerating compression side, to

be installed in Union National Bank building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Marion Hotel Company, Little Rock, Ark.—One 6-ton refrigerating compression side and brine piping for storage rooms, to be installed in hotel at Little Rock, Ark.

Forsyth Hotel Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.—One 4-ton refrigerating compression side, with freezing and distilling system, to be installed in hotel at Winston-Salem, N. C.

Rogerson Cold Storage Company, Le Roy, N. Y.—One 20-ton refrigerating compression side, to be installed at Le Roy, N. Y.

R. H. Tait & Co., St. Louis, Mo.—One 35-ton ice making compression side, to be installed for Emporia Ice & Storage Company, Emporia, Kan.

### NEW ENGINE AND BOILER CATALOGUE.

The James Leffel & Co., Springfield, Ohio, have issued a handsome and complete 52-page catalogue illustrating and describing their line of steam engines and boilers. The details of construction are plainly shown and fully explained, and the catalogue is one that should be valuable to prospective purchasers of work in the steam power line. A copy will be furnished free to prospective buyers, stating their wants, and addressing the company as above.

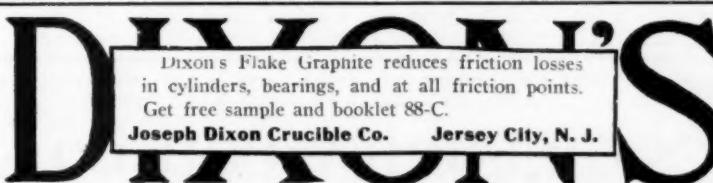
### ATLAS ENGINE CATALOGUE.

The Atlas Engine Works, Indianapolis, Ind., has issued a complete and artistic catalogue, covering its line of throttling and automatic single-valve engines, giving detailed explanations of the parts and mechanism with excellent illustrations and diagrams. This is bulletin No. 131, and may be had upon application to the Atlas Engine Works, Indianapolis, Ind.

### SALES OF AUTOMATIC ENGINES.

The following recent sales of horizontal centre-crank automatic engines completely enclosed, with forced lubrication under 15 lbs. pressure, have been made by B. F. Sturtevant Company of Boston, Mass.: to High Rock Knitting Company, Philmont, N. Y.; Wrentham Hat Company, Wrentham, Mass.; City and Suburban Home Company, New York City; Missoula Light and Water Company, Missoula, Mont.

Experts in every branch of the packing-house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.



**Disinfect your Ice Houses and Store Rooms  
With Formaldehyde Solution  
PERTH AMBOY CHEMICAL WORKS, 100 William St., New York**

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Boston, Mass.—The Morgan Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. W. M. Morgan, of Brookline, is president and treasurer.

Portland, Me.—The Dallas Ice and Power Company has been incorporated with \$300,000 capital stock. J. Gordon, of Boston, Mass., is president and treasurer.

Centralia, Ill.—The Centralia Creamery Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by C. E. Pulcipher, C. E. Breakeld and E. G. Balridge.

Olean, N. Y.—The Olean Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 by C. Halfner, Elmira; T. Derlin and A. J. Wright, of Olean.

Princeton, Ky.—The Princeton Creamery Company has been incorporated by Laton McGragor, J. D. Leech, J. F. Morgan and others. The capital stock is \$5,000.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Mutual Independent Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000 to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in all kinds of ice and ice supplies.

Medford, N. D.—The Medford Central Creamery Association has been incorporated with \$4,500 capital stock by A. Abel, Ole K. Thoe, M. L. Dryburgh, P. O. Aafedt and others.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The St. Clair Ice Company has been incorporated to manufacture ice by M. P. Story, Edward J. Speisbach and John J. Wies. The capital stock is \$50,000.

Weehawken, N. J.—The Schneible Company has been incorporated to operate breweries, malt houses and bottling establishments by W. B. Greeley, New Rochelle, N. Y.; L. R. d'Estouville, Weehawken; G. F. Womrath, L. E. Varney, A. L. O'Shea, New York City; F. W. Walquest, Brooklyn; and H. H. Snow, Hillburn, N. Y. The capital stock is \$1,000,000.

### —♦—

### ICE NOTES.

Greenville, Tex.—The Greenville Ice Company has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Ridgeley, W. Va.—J. W. and W. H. Ridgeley will establish an ice plant to have a daily capacity of 20 tons.

Wauchula, Fla.—I. C. Smith and others are organizing a company to establish a 5-ton ice plant, laundry, etc.

Sigel, Minn.—The Sigel Creamery Company has awarded the contract for the construction of its new creamery at this plant.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The new 50-ton plate ice plant which T. M. Sinclair & Company, Ltd., meat packers, has installed, is now in full operation.

Snohomish, Wash.—The Snohomish Light and Power Company will install an ice plant of 10-ton daily capacity, at its new sub-station on First street.

Onondaga, N. Y.—Henry W. Crofoot is promoting the Onondaga Co-operative Ice Company with a capital of \$100,000. It is proposed to erect an ice-making plant.

**HANUFACTURED SOLELY BY**

**The Standard Paint Co.**

**100 William St., New York**

**CHICAGO OFFICES:**

**133-190 Madison Street**

**SEE PAGE 48  
FOR BARGAINS**

**THE "POINTS" IN THIS AD. ARE RECOGNIZED  
AND APPRECIATED BY ALL ICEMEN**

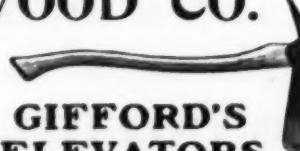


**GIFFORD-WOOD CO.**

**ARLINGTON, MASS.  
HUDSON, N. Y.**

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ICE TOOLS**

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Washington, D. C.—The American Ice Company, 1427 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., has completed preliminary plans for the construction of a 150-ton ice plant at 10th street wharf.

Chadbourn, N. C.—It is reported that the Independent Ice Company of Wilmington, N. C., is arranging for the establishment of a 70-ton ice and a 7,000-ton refrigerating plant. About \$80,000 will be invested.

(Additional Notes on pages 17 and 24.)

### THE ICE MAN'S TROUBLES.

(Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.)

Verily, this is a hard summer for the ice men. After a winter whose fickle changes wore out their patience, taxed their resources of strength, skill and money, comes a summer madness over the land; a mania to prosecute, punish, annihilate them; a setting on of the hounds of the law to tear them apart, hunt them down, destroy them utterly in health, fortune and reputation. North, south, east and west, whichever way the wind doth blow, it brings to the ears of the listener the cry of the pack in full career after the ice man. There are multitudes to cheer on the dogs, but not a hand raised to save the quarry.

Why the prosecutions, the chase, the worry of the prey, the universal plaudits at the unhappy fate of the victims of this hunt? Is it some band of thugs and highwaymen brought at last after long careers of infamy and crime to a tardy justice? Is it a coterie of sneak thieves and sand-baggers caught at their dastardly work? Is it for arson, for poisoning wells, for murder that this hue and cry is raised? What are the high crimes and misdemeanors laid at the door of these men so universally execrated?

It is easier to ask than to answer. A calm analysis of the outcry against the ice dealers of all of the larger cities of the country is indeed difficult. Edmund Burke said he did not know how to draw an indictment against a whole people. We confess a similar inability to fathom the causes of the present outbreak, so widespread is it, so various the conditions from which it has sprung.

It is perhaps as good a guess as any that the actions of the several county prosecutors, now engaged in indicting or trying ice men by the score, comes as a culmination to the recent revelations made to Congress of unwholesome trade conditions. First, there were the insurance officials, proved in the mind's eye if not in the law's, guilty of plundering the people. But the officials so far quite unanimously kept out of jail. Then came the railroad officials with grafted stock of

subsidiary corporations in one hand and rebates for distribution to their friends in the other. They, too, have not been reached by the law. Then came the beef packers, whom the public was for a time taught to think deliberate poisoners, and against whom the passions of the multitude were raised to an intensity which threatened almost every sort of punishment. But these also have not been shown to the calm sense of justice to be subjects for incarceration. Raging about, wild-eyed, seeking whom they may devour; upon whom at least they may vent the too long pent up desire to rend, have not the people seen in the ice men for years the butt of a ribald and yellow press, by which it has been held up as an ever-present horrible example of extortionate cupidity, a fit object on which to unloosen all its venom?

It seems as though that were an almost adequate explanation. That, and the fact that for so many years, as regularly as the season for ice selling comes around, certain ones of the newspapers denounce and revile, and practically every newspaper in the land misrepresents, misquotes and misjudges the ice men, and holds them up to public scorn, so that the people have become accustomed to consider the ice dealers men of ill-fame, plunderers when they were at their best and a little worse than horse thieves and highwaymen the rest of the time.

These two elements, the fact that public rage was ready to burst out from a half dozen causes which had incited it, and that the ice men have continuously been defamed by even conservative and otherwise conscientious publications, seem to have combined to produce the present persecution of hundreds of ice companies. For there is no other reason under the sun why there should otherwise be any such outbreak as our news columns record.

Striking out blindly in a sort of berserker rage at the cost of ice, the public turns on and belabors the ice dealers. There is no sense, no justice, no rhyme or reason for it except that the public had its "big stick" out and had been flourishing about insurance and rebates and beef so excitedly that it had, it just had, to hit one head, rightly or wrongly. It is the ice man's misfortune, not at all his fault, that the conjunction of hot weather and a depleted and diminishing ice supply brought his head too prominently into view.

Yes, the ice men of Toledo, of Cleveland, of Boston, of Omaha, of Philadelphia, of Kansas City, of Hartford, of New York City, and scores of other places, big and little, are all being made to suffer because there is no ice. When there is no wheat flour goes up. When there is no coal coal goes up. But when there is no ice it is the ice man's

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fault, the stick comes down and it is an ambulance surgeon that is given a job repairing the broken skull!

Winter hid his hoary head in the lap of last summer or another alluring retreat, when he should have been on deck, and now the ice man gets his poor head smashed with the people's "big stick."

It is no joke to be an ice man this summer.

#### USES OF COLD STORAGE.

Much of the earlier condemnation of cold storage was doubtless due to the fact that its action was to prevent the deterioration of food products, by suspending the animation of the germs producing putrefaction. On the other hand, the effect of refrigeration has been particularly satisfactory, and freely recognized, in such cases as those in which goods are preserved, to assist in alleviating the effects of a shortage due to the attacks of parasites. No more striking example of the latter application is to be found than in connection with the storage of hops, which can be maintained in a much better state of preservation, as regards their brewing value, by means of a low temperature, than when stored in the ordinary warehouse. The deterioration in this instance is primarily due to the evaporation of the more volatile resins in the hop, and consequently the longer these resins can be preserved the greater the value of the hop.—London Ice and Cold Storage.

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Warehouse.  
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Kansas City, Western Storage & Fwdg. Co.  
Baltimore, 301 North Charles St., Baltimore  
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Washington, 20th and D Sts., N. W., Little-  
field, Alford & Co.  
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
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Benton Transfer Co.  
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Trans-  
fer Co.  
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Trans-  
fer & Storage Co.  
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## MASSACHUSETTS ICE MEN INDICTED.

Secret indictments were returned Saturday at Boston against seventeen members of the Massachusetts Ice Dealers' Association, charging them with regulating the price of ice contrary to law. The ice companies charged with conspiracy in increasing the price of ice are the Boston, Independent, Union, Fresh Pond, Cambridge and Highland Co-operative companies. The ice dealers are Lewis G. White, president of the Massachusetts Ice Dealers' Association; Charles W. Hallstrom and the following members of the association: Lewis A. Holt, Marcus Estabrook, James E. Gill, William H. Barney, J. Edward Kimball, Marshall C. Coolidge, Edward A. Davenport, Charles A. Davis, Reuben A. Hopkins, Frank W. Homans, John Q. Bennett, Frank H. Atwood, Jarvis W. Ferris, John O. Porter and Silas Boyce. These men were released on bail of \$1,000 each, and will appear later for trial.

## RETAILERS SUE ICE MAKERS.

Philadelphia retail dealers who have contracts with ice manufacturers for supplies for the present season and who have failed to get the quantity of ice called for in such contracts have declared their intention of suing the manufacturers. There are dealers in Philadelphia who have made contracts with local ice plants for as much as 10,000 tons at prices much below the rates now prevailing.

These contracts were made before the ice shortage became so pronounced. According to the contracts the manufacturers, if unable to furnish artificial ice were to substitute natural ice. During the past week, when the cry of famine spread through the city, retail

dealers failed to get half the ice claimed under the contract, on the ground that the artificial supply was not sufficient and that the natural product was not obtainable.

## ADDITIONAL ICE NOTES.

West Bend, Wis.—The Crescent Creamery Company has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Piedmont, W. Va.—Charles T. Neff is erecting a cold storage plant in the rear of his market for the storage of produce.

Duquoin, Ill.—D. E. Nottley, of Pittsburg, and E. C. Parker, of St. Louis, have acquired the plant of the Duquoin ice and cold storage company for a consideration of \$50,000.

New York City, N. Y.—Judge MacLean of the Supreme Court has appointed Clement Giesen receiver of the International Refrigerating Company, formerly at 5 Nassau street, on the application of Edward H. Raynolds, who obtained a judgment for \$1,093 against the company on April 17, which he has been unable to collect. It was stated that the company is insolvent and the only assets are some patents for manufacturing refrigerators without the aid of ice and a few refrigerators made for experimental purposes, the whole not worth over \$2,000. John J. London, the president, was served with the summons at 43 Exchange place. The company was incorporated in April, 1904, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

## BRITISH PUBLIC ABATTOIR BILL.

A bill has passed the British House of Lords and is now before the Commons providing for the enactment of a general slaughterhouse law to cover the whole country. It provides that when any city government shall have established adequate public abattoir facilities, it shall have the power to forbid any further slaughtering operations at private plants, and can compel all killing to be done at the public abattoirs. The text of the bill, which includes provisions for acquiring private plants, compensating private slaughterers for loss of trade, and for meat inspection, is as follows:

On and after the passing of this act the council of any urban authority may apply to the Local Government Board, who, on being satisfied that such council has provided adequate slaughter houses within their area, shall have power to make an order under which after the expiration of two months from the date of publication by such council in two local newspapers circulating in the borough or district of notice to that effect, no person shall slaughter any cattle, horse, sheep or pig within the area comprised by such order in any other slaughter house:

Provided, that as regards premises occupied by persons holding licenses to slaughter cattle, horses, sheep or pigs such prohibition shall not take effect until the end of the period for which the license has been granted, unless the council shall have made compensation to the licensee in respect of the unexpired portion of such period.

If any person acts in contravention of this section he shall be liable for each offense to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

A council shall have power under this act to (a) Acquire by agreement any slaughter house within its area, and the interest or interests of any owner, lessee, or occupier of such premises; (b) Agree with the owner,

lessee, or occupier of any slaughter house for the abolition of slaughtering therein on such terms and conditions as may be arranged.

A council shall pay compensation to the owner and occupier of any licensed slaughter house within its area who shall be injuriously affected by the exercise of the prohibition in this section contained. In default of an agreement, and as far as any such agreement does not extend, the adjustment of any claim for compensation under this act shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Act, 1899.

A council may make by-laws, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, to prescribe fees and charges to be demanded and received by them in order to remunerate the council for the cost of construction, maintenance, and working of the buildings provided by them, or of any convenience connected therewith.

The Local Government Board may, if it think fit, extend the powers and duties under this act to the council of any rural district upon an application made under section 276 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

A local authority exercising the powers conferred by this act may, or, if so directed by the Local Government Board, shall appoint a person or persons whose qualifications shall have been approved by the Local Government Board, to inspect before, during and after slaughter in or about a public slaughter house provided by such local authority all animals ordinarily used, or intended to be used, for the food of man, whether the same are or are not exposed for sale or deposited for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, and such inspectors shall have all the powers of seizure appertaining to inspectors acting under the Public Health Acts, 1875 and 1890, provided that this section shall not affect the liability of any person to be convicted in respect of the exposure for sale or deposit for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale of unsound articles intended for the food of man.

Nothing in this act shall interfere with the operation or effect of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, or of any order, regulation, license, or act of the Board of Agriculture or of any local authority made, granted, or done thereunder.

In this act the expression "council of any urban authority" means the corporation of the City of London, the London County Council, the council of any borough, and the council of any urban district.

This act shall apply to Scotland so far only as its provisions enlarge the powers of a local authority acting under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, or the Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts, 1892 and 1903. In the application of this act to Scotland, the "Local Government Board for Scotland" shall be substituted for the "Local Government Board." In the application of this act to Ireland, the "Local Government Board for Ireland" shall be substituted for the "Local Government Board."

This act may be cited as the Public Slaughter House Act, 1906.



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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Reactions from Declining Prices—Slight Working of and Close Control of the Near Option Affects the Entire Position—Market Otherwise Has Tame Under-tone—New European Demands of a Slack Order—Restricted Speculative Buying—Reports of Very Good Hog Supplies Back in the Country of Prime Quality—Temporary Halting of Hog Shipments Forward as Prices Go Against the Farmers—Prospective Big Grain Supplies and Expected New Crop Lower Hog Prices Would Tend to an Early Marketing of the Hog Supplies.**

The market for the hog products for a few days up to Wednesday of this week had been yielding in price on the rush forward of hog supplies from farmers' hands and the fact that the cash position of the hog products was an unsatisfactory one from the slow buying of foreign markets.

On Wednesday, however, there was a turn to better prices for the products, and it was occasioned more by the buying of a leader of September and October lard and ribs and the generally close holding of the supplies.

On Thursday the market started off with some show of bullishness with well sustained prices for hogs, but succumbed to weakness on the unsatisfactory look of export demand and the lack of speculative interest, and closed but little better than the day before on most of the deliveries, and was weaker than then on some of the new crop deliveries.

The situation is essentially as we outlined a fortnight since it would be about this time, in that the near options were likely to be taken hold of spasmodically for bull movements and that the entire list of options would be affected, at such times, although

only temporarily, and that beyond this the advantage, in the undertone and the general rate of demands against supplies, would be in favor of buyers; therefore that as soon as any manipulation of the near options subsided it would be apparent that the other developments, as in slackened export demands, restricted speculation, reports that hogs are back in the country of very fair volume for this season of the year, together with the effects upon sentiment from the prospective big grain and cotton crops, would throw the market situation against bullish movements and in favor of the buyers.

It has been clear that the farmers have been rushing their hog supplies to market, as disgruntled, in instances, over the fact that they did not sell when prices, a few weeks since, for the hogs were substantially higher than at present, and as fearing that the new crop season for their hog supplies will be a materially lower one than this season, which is about to close, in consideration, as well, of the prospective big corn crop and its probable effect upon all fat market positions.

The prices of hogs have been this week fully 80c. per 100 lbs. lower than those made at the high point of this season and which was only a few weeks since.

It is natural to expect that there will be a day or two, now and then, when shipments forward of the hog supply to the packing centres will fall off, that, indeed, if prices of the hogs get materially lower than they have been this week, that the farmers will chance the new crop developments for a while, and forward their hog supplies with much more reserve, and allow them to become further fattened.

It has been in spells latterly of a falling off in the receipts of the hogs that the pack-

ers have felt more like holding strong prices for the products, particularly as the stocks of them are concentrated.

But the broad look of the market is, as near as can be determined from the reports from the country, that the hogs are back in the country in good condition and that they have got to come forward at some time, delayed or otherwise from unsatisfactory prices or apprehensions concerning them.

It is a fair deduction that packers would like to get the hogs as cheap as possible in price, particularly as they have passed through a hard season of antagonistic hog prices to those of the products, as the farmers have had more the advantage of the packing interests the past season than they are, seemingly, likely to get in the coming season under the promised big grain crops and the generally more conservative temper in buying.

Therefore the probabilities are that whatever sensitive temper may develop to the products markets occasionally, through the close holding of the supplies and the desire, as well, to sell futures that the packers would be against permanent stimulation to prices for them in order to get the new packing down at more reasonable prices.

It would be considered probable also that new speculation would be of a conservative order, pending new crop grain crop developments upon the all around positions, and that the packers would have that less motive for supporting markets.

There is undoubtedly sufficient interest in the September option of the entire list, pork, ribs and lard, to expect turns of the market against it.

The current export demands for lard and meats are of a very conservative order, and

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the consignments to Europe are of diminished volume; therefore the stocks at the packing points are further accumulating.

The home demand for meats are of very good volume and moderately active for lard. The compound lard consumption is of steady, liberal volume. The bleaching grade of cotton oil continues scarce and is high in price, despite the varying price for the speculative grade. Oleo stearine is also at a full price.

Despite the cost of the raw materials for the make of compound lard the product is left at the old price, and stands well in line for holding the large home consumption it has had this season. Indeed it is because of this enormous consumption of compound lard more than from any other development that the present scarcity of cotton oil is noted. It is true that the speculative position for cotton oil has been a weaker one for the week, and largely on account of the expected big cotton crop, and that old oil has been weakened that way a little in value. But when it comes to buy the actual oil for use there is found a higher market than before for it, and great difficulty in getting suitable quantities as needed by the compound makers.

We look upon the new crop season for all fats, animal and seed, as likely to be decidedly in favor of the buying interests; therefore, we are expecting a good, full export business as the season wears along to a time when foreign markets can feel that there is a safe trading basis.

Of some products, notably of cottonseed oil and beef fats, the foreign markets need resupplying freely. It would be true, however, that Europe, just now, has plentiful supplies of hog products, as the consignments to it had been, for a long while, of a large order, and it is well understood that they have not, as yet, been taken up in an ordinary way by the consumers.

But the European consumers are gradually getting back their old time confidence in the hog product, and it is a fair inference that by the time of the year for new crop supplies and prices that the distribution of supplies generally will be of a normal order.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,179 bbls. pork, 9,888,263 lbs. meats, 12,245,182 lbs. lard. Corresponding week last year: 3,066 bbls. pork, 14,341,588 lbs. meats, 14,102,456 lbs. lard. From November 1: 161,307 bbls. pork, 494,338,329 lbs. meats, 576,408,580 lbs. lard. Corresponding time in the previous season: 149,436 bbls. pork, 537,677,783 lbs. meats, 500,716,266 lbs. lard.

There has been an increase this season in the exports from November 1 of 2,374,600 lbs. pork and 66,692,314 lbs. lard and a decrease of 43,339,454 lbs. meats.

Of the exports from November 1 the United Kingdom has taken 37,487 bbls. pork (39,529 bbls. previous season), 396,356,903 lbs. meats (464,407,481 lbs. previous season), 235,123,572 lbs. lard (216,642,126 lbs. previous season) and the Continent has taken 24,475 bbls. pork (18,977 bbls. previous season), 82,376,107 lbs. meats (55,226,097 lbs. previous season), 273,177,929 lbs. lard (235,375,997 lbs. previous season).

In New York there is a very slow market for Western steam lard, with exporters especially unwilling to buy. Prices are unsettled. Quoted at about \$8.75. City steam lard is fairly well bought up and is rather firm at \$8.50. Compound lard is selling well and is being actively consumed; car lots quoted at \$7.12½. Pork has only moderate export demand; mess quoted at \$18.25@18.75 for old and \$19.00@19.50 for new; 250 bbls. short clear sold at \$16.75@18.50 and 100 bbls. family at \$19.25. In city meats there are fairly well sustained prices, with moderately active demands; loose pickled bellies, 14 lbs. ave., quoted at 11½c.; 12 lbs. ave. at 11½c.; 10 lbs. ave. at 12c.; smoking at 12½c.; pickled shoulders at 8½c.; pickled hams at 12@12½c.

**BEEF.**—English demand is rather quiet, but there is a fair amount of trading in barreled lots and at generally steady prices. Quotations: City extra India mess, tes., at \$16@16.50; barrelled, mess, \$8@8.50; family at \$10.50@11; packet, \$9@9.50.

#### THE MEAT INSPECTION LAW.

A meeting at the New York Produce Exchange on Wednesday of this week to consider questions that would be raised by those members of the provision trade hereabouts interested in the workings of the government meat inspection law, was fully attended.

It was found at the meeting that many members of the provision trade in the vicinity of New York were in doubt as to the necessary steps to be taken to conform to the requirements of the new government law; therefore they had neglected making preparations to meet it.

After some full and clear statements of the needs of the law on the part of E. R. Carthart, chairman of the special committee recently appointed to call the members together, and others, it was voted that the exchange have prepared a circular letter, embodying all of the necessary information concerning the law for distribution at once to every trader, direct and indirect, in the provision trade in New York and hereabouts.

#### CANNED HORSEFLESH IN JAPAN.

Advices from Hiroshima, Japan, say that the canned horseflesh put up by some of the packers in the flowery kingdom is of such excellent quality and so resembles beef in taste that it can only be distinguished by the most careful analysis. Investigations by the authorities have put a stop to the use of "boiled beef" labels on the cans containing horseflesh.

#### PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: Robert Balfour, London; G. Fisher, Glasgow; M. Lasker, Galveston; J. Allen Smith, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. B. Pierce, W. H. Noyes, Chicago; Fred Hartig, Kansas City; Henry Grimes, Ima L. Stewart, South Carolina; J. C. McGroarty, Minneapolis.

Business openings and chances to make profitable investments are offered through the "Wanted and For Sale" department, page 48.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Export of hog products for the week ended August 11, 1906, with comparative tables:

##### PORK, BARRELS.

To	Week Aug. 11, 1906.	Week Nov. 1, 1905.
	Aug. 12, 1906.	to Aug. 11, 1906.
United Kingdom	1,336	704
Continent	236	871
South & Cen. Am.	950	661
West Indies	1,505	663
Br. No. Am. Col.	104	155
Other countries	28	12
Totals	4,179	3,066
		161,307

##### BACON, HAMS AND OTHER MEATS, POUNDS.

	United Kingdom	Continent	South & Cen. Am.	West Indies	Br. No. Am. Col.	Other countries
	8,450,913	1,171,675	31,900	213,175	8,000	12,600
	12,554,001	1,503,137	58,400	101,400	6,600	28,050
	396,356,903	82,376,107	2,313,284	11,792,630	165,575	1,333,830
Totals	8,888,263	14,341,588	494,338,329			

##### LARD, POUNDS.

	United Kingdom	Continent	South & Cen. Am.	West Indies	Br. No. Am. Col.	Other countries
	4,652,226	5,753,999	716,612	970,053	13,790	152,290
	5,857,887	6,778,234	1,128,030	265,155	572,323	
	235,123,572	273,177,929	21,558,660	43,852,562		
Totals	12,245,182	14,102,456	576,408,580			

#### RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, lbs.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	3,350	5,295,823	5,841,900
Boston	335	2,974,350	1,579,192
Philadelphia	149	217,875	1,535,530
Baltimore		189,525	1,005,500
Galveston			675,000
Newport News			727,054
New Orleans	345	47,000	424,347
Montreal		1,162,788	456,639
Totals	4,179	9,888,263	12,245,182

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1904.	
	to Aug. 11,	to Aug. 12,	
	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Pork, pounds	32,261,400	29,886,800	2,374,600
Meats, pounds	494,338,329	537,677,783	
Lard, pounds	576,408,580	500,716,206	66,692,314

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/	20c.
Canned meats	10/	15/	20c.
Oil Cake	7½c.	7/6	11c.
Bacon	10/	15/	20c.
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	20c.
Cheese	20/	25/	2M
Butter	25/	30/	2M
Tallow	10/	15/	20c.
Pork, per barrel	1/6	2/6	20c.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, August 11, 1906, were as follows, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer.	Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Hams.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Beef.	Lard.
Lucania	Liverpool		1430	1600	55	...	35	765
1 Armenian	Liverpool	636		880	2242	175	413	646
Majestic	Liverpool			728	1388	175	5	739
8 Celtic	Liverpool		1430		2138	3330	100	150
*Philadelphia	Southampton				300	...	...	300
*Mesaba	London		2205	287	100	...	...	3275
Martello	Hull	1537	178	935	...	210	...	1140
*Brooklyn City	Bristol	670		34	...	...	...	100
*Columbia	Glasgow		381	1036	...	283	120	250
2 Pretoria	Hamburg			150	...	200	...	400
Bluecher	Hamburg					...	...	1246
Friederich der Grosse	Bremen					675	50	3496
Kaiser Wil. der G.	Bremen			15	...	250	...	3200
3 Pola	Dunkirk					...	...	...
4 Noordam	Rotterdam			380	...	50	...	1540
St. Cuthbert	Ahtwerp	3006		227	...	...	35	220
5 Finland	Autwerp	4141		700	...	50	303	50
C. F. Tietgen	Baltic			179	...	27	498	15
Montserrat	Barcelona			15	...	...	...	124
Cretic	Mediterranean			370	...	...	...	...
6 Louisiana	Mediterranean			50	...	16	4	10
7 Lazio	Mediterranean			...	...	...	...	225
Total		11460	4922	10693	5672	1077	1689	1242
Last week		11513	6074	12732	12736	1090	2780	8136
Same time in 1905		9889	569	6478	7488	399	1240	668

Last year's tallow 100 hhd. and 218 tes. 1.—100 hhd. tallow. 2.—234 bbls. tallow. 3.—349 tes. tallow. 4.—150 tes. tallow. 5.—200 tes. tallow. 6.—20 tes. tallow. 7.—35 bbls. tallow. 8.—200 tes. tallow. \*Bacon only. \*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market is in good shape for steadiness at current prices, although it does not seem likely that an advance can happen in prices right away.

There are well sold up supplies on the late trading at the eastern and western markets, with no especially burdensome holding anywhere, while the consumption of the soapmakers and compound makers is steadily of satisfactory volume, for the summer months, and the English markets are higher. The new demands from the soapmakers are more moderate.

But the trading has been fairly encouraging over this country for the season of the year, considering the rate of production, which is influenced somewhat by the high prices for oleo stearine; the market position, therefore, may be said to show more regularity than before in the summer months.

The London cables of Wednesday auction sale gave an advance of 6d.; indeed one cable said that on some of the fine grades as much as one shilling advance had been paid. It was construed here that the rise in prices, even that of 6d., was more on the better grades of the tallow. One cable said that 2,400 casks had been offered and 2,000 casks sold, and another that 2,250 casks had been offered and three-quarters of it sold.

It has been well understood that for some time the continental markets, more particularly the Marseilles market, have bought under grades of the tallow in this country, or such qualities as could be had at 4½@4¾c., and of greases also at 4½@4¾c., although Marseilles is now quieter and is said to be reselling a little on its own market. But it now looks as though there would soon be English and other demand upon this country for the better grades of the tallow, or that the Continent would further buy them upon the English markets and force the latter to resupply, in a degree, from the supplies in this country.

It has been noted for some time in these columns, that the consumption of the tallow in England was poorly met by the Australian and River Plate supplies, in consideration of

the diminished rate of England's own production.

Combined with this attitude of the foreign situation has been, and is, the fairly healthy position of the manufactured goods trading in this country and the ordinary season's use of the raw materials on the part of the manufacturing interests, while the supply exhibit is not an excessive one anywhere.

It might be reasoned from some of these arguments that tallow prices could easily go higher at once; but the fact of the matter is that the home soapmakers are now so well supplied with the tallow, after their late full buying of it, that they could be independent in new demands if the market was put against them; therefore that stronger prices would have to be an outcome of export demand of a more important order than can yet be noted.

There is demand, however, for special grades in tierces, including city at 5¾c., and some of these could not be had under 5½c. There have been sales of 300 tierces at 5%@5½c.

New York city hogshead tallow has sold at 5c. for 200 hhd. for export. The weekly contract deliveries of New York city, hogsheads, will be made at 5c.

Edible tallow is not, as yet, having more than light attention at the eastern markets, but is selling, and has been sold latterly, fairly well at the West. New York quotes it at 5¾c.; sales of 150 tes. at 5¾c.

Country made tallow is not arriving in quantities beyond needs of the soapmakers, and some nice lots of it are being taken up by the exporters. Sales have been 275,000 pounds, in lots at 5@5½c. for so called, ordinary to good, and at 5%@5½c. for best lots.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—By reason of the late advanced prices, and, as well, from the fact that the late buying permits, for awhile, consumers to be somewhat indifferent in new trading, there has been a quiet market for this week.

Nevertheless the position is held on the part of the pressers, and as on their theory that the rate of consumption of compound lard warrants expectations of a close using up of the supplies of the stearine, even though the price of the product is now substantially one cent per pound higher than it was a few weeks since. New York has not, as yet, sold over 10c., but some of the pressers talk up to 10½c. as a trading price; but there is, just now, little demand even at 10c. There have

been sales at Chicago at 10¾c., and at the Missouri river points 10½c. is quoted. Sale of a car lot in New York at 10c.

**LARD STEARINE.**—The trading is slack, but offers of supplies are moderate and 10½@10½c. quoted.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Not much of a supply available, waiting new crop production. Double pressed quoted nominally 5¾c. per pound.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Only small jobbing sales and the market is practically unchanged. Quotations 20 cold test at 88c.; 40 test at 66c.; 30 test at 80c.; dark at 40c.

**GREASE.**—Further French demand and inquiry from our soapmakers keeps supplies fairly well sold up and at firm prices. Quotations yellow at 4½@4¾c.; bone and house at 4½@5c.; choice lots at ¼@½c. higher; choice white nominal at 5¾@6c. "B" white at 5½c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Yellow is steadily cleaned up in supply on export demand. White is scarce and nominal. Yellow at 5¾c. White at 5%@5¾c.

**COCONUT OIL.**—Offers of supplies are not beyond the steady wants, especially of the soapmakers. Market therefore, is firm. Cochin quoted at 8½@8¾c., and Ceylon at 7½@7½c.

**LARD OIL.**—A moderate degree of trading in small lots and at steady prices. Prime quoted at 69@72c.

**PALM OIL.**—Small stocks are being steadily used up at firm prices. Red at 5%@5¾c. Lagos at 6%@6½c.

**OLEO OIL.**—Fairly active consumption and at steady prices. Rotterdam quotes at 52 florins. New York quotes at 9%. Low grades at 6c.

**CORN OIL.**—Export interest is quiet. A fair trading on home account. Car lots quoted at \$4.25 and jobbing quantities to \$4.50.

### OLEO OIL EXPORTS.

Exports of oleo oil for the past week were: Bergen, Norway, 140 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 130 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 105 tes.; Christiansand, Norway, 30 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 200 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 330 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 37 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,380 tes.; Liverpool, England, 75 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,589 tes.; St. John's, N. F., 80 tes.; Smyrna, Turkey, 25 tes.; Stettin, Germany, 48 tes.; Stockholm, Sweden, 35 tes.

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Stearines, Tallow, Greases, Oils,  
Fertilizer Material, Glue Stock, Bones

PROVISION EXPORTS FOR JULY.

(Concluded from page 14.)

1905, 4,897,041 lbs., value \$550,264; same period, 1906, 15,375,170 lbs., value \$1,802,350.

Total Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.—July, 1905, value \$2,902,491; July, 1906, value \$2,644,870. For seven months ending July, 1905, value \$24,834,653; same period, 1906, value \$24,952,558.

Total Provisions.—July, 1905, value \$14,314,508; July, 1906, value \$15,008,709. For seven months ending July, 1905, value \$95,532,143; same period, 1906, value \$115,052,083.

ADDITIONAL EXPORT FIGURES.

Government statistics of exports of various packinghouse products, by-products and allied products for June, 1906, and for the fiscal year ending with that month, which did not appear in the report of meat and provision exports for that period given in the issue of July 21, are as follows:

Bones, Hoofs, Horns, Etc.—June, 1905, value \$22,562; June, 1906, value \$7,033. For the year ending June, 1905, value \$181,203; same period, 1906, value \$212,516.

Glue.—June, 1905, 279,271 lbs., value \$23,949; June, 1906, 146,691 lbs., value \$15,001. For the year ending June, 1905, 2,824,202 lbs., value \$279,534; same period, 1906, 3,157,837 lbs., value \$208,796.

Grease and Soap Stock.—June, 1905, value \$378,881; June, 1906, value \$326,479. For the year ending June, 1905, value \$3,710,907; same period, 1906, value \$4,138,333.

Hides and Skins, Other than Furs.—June, 1905, 1,097,233 lbs., value \$112,731; June, 1906, 1,301,732 lbs., value \$174,654. For the year ending 1905, 10,268,722 lbs., value \$1,051,641; same period, 1906, 10,752,827 lbs., value \$1,223,255.

Cottonseed Oil.—June, 1905, 4,737,825 gals., value \$1,287,532; June, 1906, 1,968,973 gals., value \$744,579. For the year ending June, 1905, 51,535,580 gals., value \$15,125,802; same period, 1906, 43,793,519 gals., value \$13,673,370.

Cottonseed Oil-cake and Meal.—June, 1905, 87,783,019 lbs., value \$970,280; June, 1906, 29,594,580 lbs., value \$377,828. For the year ending June, 1905, 1,251,907,096 lbs., value \$13,897,178; same period, 1906, 1,110,834,678 lbs., value \$13,073,100.

Lard Oil.—June, 1905, 23,470 gals., value \$13,375; June, 1906, 15,422 gals., value \$10,748. For the year ending June, 1905, 260,797 gals., value \$154,409; same period, 1906, 298,103 gals., value \$180,474.

Lard Compounds.—June, 1905, 3,651,324 lbs., value \$216,805; June, 1906, 4,830,851, value \$329,517. For the year ending June, 1905, 61,215,187 lbs., value \$3,613,235; same period, 1906, 67,021,310 lbs., value \$4,154,183.

Mutton.—June, 1905, 64,374 lbs., value \$5,813; June, 1906, 54,718 lbs., value \$5,410. For the year ending June, 1905, 640,837 lbs., value \$52,503; same period, 1906, 516,345 lbs., value \$51,163.

Poultry and Game.—June, 1905, value \$29,464; June, 1906, value \$50,386. For the year ending June, 1905, value \$897,425; same period, 1906, value \$1,397,004.

Sausage and Sausage Meats.—June, 1905, 734,981 lbs., value \$82,113; June, 1906, 755,900 lbs., value \$83,889. For the year ending June, 1905, 6,061,508 lbs., value \$671,241;

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"LOUISVILLE"	"PROGRESS"	"COTTOPALM"	"PROGRESS"
Choice Butter Oil.	Extra Butter Oil.	Special Cooking Oil.	Choice Cooking Oil.
"IDEAL"	"ROYAL"	"ACIDITY"	
Prime Summer White.	Prime Summer Yellow.	Summer White Soap Oil.	

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KENTUCKY**

CODES USED: { Private, Twentieth Century, A. B. C.

CABLE ADDRESS  
"COTTOOIL," Louisville.

same period, 1905, 7,926,786 lbs., value \$881,686.

Sausage Casings.—June, 1905, value \$192,912; June, 1906, value \$144,438. For the year ending June, 1905, value \$2,646,868; same period, 1906, value \$2,572,479.

Soap (other than toilet or fancy).—June, 1905, 4,255,830 lbs., value \$163,064; June, 1906, 3,660,348 lbs., value \$142,517. For the year ending June, 1905, 45,321,281 lbs., value \$1,781,393; same period, 1906, 42,410,534 lbs., value \$1,698,286.

Wool, Raw.—June, 1905, 45,868 lbs., value \$6,092; June, 1906, 38,803 lbs., value \$5,089. For the year ending June, 1905, 123,951 lbs., value \$15,068; same period, 1906, 192,481 lbs., value \$29,095.

THE FLINN STEAM TRAP.

Bulletin No. 137 has just been issued by the B. F. Sturtevant Company of Boston, Mass., as one of its Engineering Series. This publication is devoted to a description of the Flinn steam trap, which is now manufactured by the Sturtevant company. This trap, which is of the differential type, with water column and diaphragm, is capable of handling water at any temperature; in fact the temperature has nothing to do with its action. Without re-adjustment it works equally well at any pressure below its maximum. It is not affected by vibration or oscillation, and is therefore especially adapted to marine practice. It has but three moving parts, and its application is general in connection with all classes of steam installation.

THE DUTCH CANDLE INDUSTRY.

Holland is a stearin candle manufacturing country. It being too small to consume the production of the existing three factories, the bulk is exported to South America, Japan, Australia, China, etc. The factories make, besides pure stearin candles, composition candles of paraffine and stearin. The candles are moulded by machinery. The machines contain, according to size, 100 to 200 moulds, depending on size of candles. The candles are pressed out to the number of 100 to 200 by rods, with continuous wick inside.

THE PRESS CLOTH QUESTION.

(Concluded from page 17.)

than to see the tariff removed, and free trade made the policy of this Government. But it would be a manifest injustice to all the other manufacturers of wool goods to admit press cloth at 20c. per square yard, when the duty on the lowest class wool or hair is 4c. per pound, provided its invoice value is not over 11c. Camel's hair at this time is worth considerably more than 11c., which makes it take a higher duty, and therefore causes it to sell at from 24c. to 26c. in New York.

Should camel's hair cloth be allowed to come into this country at 20c. per square yard, the users of this grade of wool could import it as press cloth, shred it up, and still have gotten it through our tariff wall at a lower duty than the raw wool could have been imported. There would be no justice in this, and I take the ground that either press cloth should bear the proportionate tariff as any other wool goods under the present law, or the whole law should be amended or changed, so that no injustice would result.

Mr. Wallace speaks of the amount of capital invested in the oil mill business. Has he ever figured on the amount of capital invested in the woollen business? This press cloth matter affects a good many more million dollars of investment in the woollen business than it does in the cotton oil business, and I venture the assertion that though the matter may be taken before a partisan Southern judge, or has been argued, ex parte, before the New York judge, that when both sides are presented, a strict interpretation of the law and equity will force a decision confirming the old practice as to the tariff on this grade of goods.

Yours very truly,

B. F. TAYLOR.

Columbia, S. C.

THE BARGAIN CORNER.

Watch page 48 for machinery bargains. Plenty of them are always to be found there.

# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER** is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

**Further Weakening of Market—Cotton Crop's Influence—Light Manipulation—Nevertheless a Good Consumption of Current Supplies—Scarcity of the Grade Needed by Compound Makers—North of Europe Markets Buying Steadily the Edible Grades—Other Supplies Needed by Most Foreign Markets, But Demands From Them Limited to Winter Months' Deliveries.**

That the market weakens decidedly occasionally, and rules somewhat easier, as it has through this week, has little of a meritable order to it, as it concerns the holdings of old oil, but it is of a more decided order otherwise from the cotton crop influence, and the new crop deliveries at the lower prices are justified.

An outcome of manipulation, in part, as considering such changes to prices as happen to the current supply of oil trading is the prevailing opinion. As the new crop deliveries weaken in price a trifle, there is more reason for it because of the brilliant new cotton crop promises and the early movement of the South Texas cotton crop by which there will be an early marketing thence of new oil.

Yet it would be doubtful that if the cotton crop turns out to the full volume that has been in our former reviews indicated as the probable yield, that there would be reason for further abatement of the prices of the near deliveries of the new crop oil, those especially up to and including early October, whatever lower prices supervene and for the reason that it would seem as if the old oil would be so well sold up that it would take a later period than September in the new crop season (admitting that Texas will have new oil forward moderately in September) to resupply the market offerings of the oil in a degree by which buyers would get further advantage as to prices. There will,

also, be some small offerings from the Southeast in September.

Indeed it looks as if substantially all of the foreign markets needed resupplying freely with the oil, and that, however, quiet they are now in demand for supplies of it that they would begin in the early part of the new crop season, when they would consider the market fairly settled, or when they could arrive at definite opinions concerning the extent of the cotton crop and seed supplies, to negotiate freely for the oil supplies, by which with the steady regular home consumption, it may be doubtful that surplus oil supplies further materially to disturb prices, could be had before the large arrivals of it in the latter part of October and November, although conceding that the market would likely naturally ease up some in the latter part of September and in early October, if the cotton crop is marketed in the Southwest as freely in the early part of the season as it now looks probable it will be.

In other words, when the comparatively full prices of the September oil disappear and the lower prices for the later months take their place, it now looks as if the lower prices made this week for these late deliveries would hold to a little longer time than usual on needs of the early delivery supplies.

The current supply, on the old oil position, by which the conclusion is reached that it will be some time in an advanced period of the new crop season before a markedly surplus supply from a new production of the oil is upon the market, is as follows; that notwithstanding the exporters are doing very little in the grades of the oil under edible in quality for prompt delivery, yet that the home consumption is steadily of large order, that the regular wants of the home compound makers, bakers, soapmakers, and for some edible purposes, are of a satisfactory

order, while that the fisheries will soon begin buying, while it is difficult even now to meet demand; beside there are two months ahead for this old oil to have an outlet for consumption, in addition to only moderate offerings of new crop oil meanwhile. There will be a little new oil at the seaboard, more particularly from Texas within the next three or four weeks, and moderately increasing so, in September. A couple of the oil refineries are already opened in Texas. But there is, practically, an insufficient supply of the old oil for use to the new crop season; when the price for it eases a little, as it has done occasionally it must seemingly be an outcome of more of a desire to get hold of the outside oil and not from the basis of supply and demand. For instance, at a period of the week the option of prime yellow was sold at 37½c., yet 38½@39c. were the prevailing prices for the bleaching grade, in tanks in New York, and 38½c. bid, in Chicago, it is well known that under ordinary market conditions the bleaching grade in tanks would sell for less money than the prime yellow in barrels and not contrary as now.

It is a fair inference from the basis of the statistical position that the speculative trading in the August and early September deliveries could be more in the seller's favor, whatever variation they at present show and that the market will ultimately be held so, and until the period of the season for larger supplies of the new oil looks probable.

This does not conflict with the opinion that the new crop season will be decidedly in favor of buyers under the prospect of a large cotton crop.

The exporters are now buying the new crop from November to March deliveries, not actively but steadily, at 31½c. for prime yellow, and have taken several thousand barrels, in part, at that price.

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The edible oils have steady moderate demands for prompt delivery from the north of Europe markets at 41½@42c., and occasionally for small lots up to 43c., as covering butter, white and winter yellow grades. More of these edible oils would be taken, especially by Rotterdam, if they were available in a more general way with competition in the selling prices. As it is, the stocks of the edible grades are concentrated, and show a moderate holding of them, with no more of supply than needed for foreign and home consumption for the remainder of the old crop season, while the wants, as shown at all, are of a somewhat urgent order.

There has been a decline in England of about 9d. for the week in the prices of the cottonseed oil. We think this is due more to larger shipments forward from the primary points of cottonseed supplies as compared with those usually had at this time of the year, as well as from somewhat increased actual deliveries of the seed upon the English markets.

The linseed markets of Europe have been doing little better, for the week, and, seemingly so, from a statistical position. London now quotes La Plate linseed, August and September, at 40s. 9d., and Calcutta, 41s. 7½d., and the linseed oil at 20s. 3d.

Europe had allowed its stocks of cottonseed oil to run down, and, as before indicated, only awaits settled new crop market conditions in this country for extensive buying of the oil.

The home compound makers are finding a steady large consumption of their manufactured products, and are using up their accumulated stocks of the cotton oil much more freely than they supposed possible for this time of the season, else they would have provided for the dealings by much more extensive contracts ahead of the oil.

In giving our impressions of the old crop oil situation it may be remarked that they are based largely upon the supply and rate of consumption developments, and that they ignore the possibilities of influences upon the speculative temper from the new cotton crop outlook.

There is no question but that the cotton crop indications are of a highly encouraging order for a very large crop and that if there was the ordinary supply of the old oil to be carried over into a new crop season that more marked weakness to the prices of the early deliveries of the new crop oil would happen than seems probable to us up to and perhaps including a part of, if not all, of October.

Nevertheless there are some people in the trade with the opinion that if the new crop cotton materialized to the yield at present expected of it, and indeed that if the weather conditions for the cotton crop continue for a few days more as favorable as they now are, that the pressure to sell new oil for the future deliveries will be too much for the entire market, by which it would be impossible, in their opinion, to get certain full prices for old oil that could be expected from its supply and demand basis. It would be understood, however, that opinions just now, as considering the speculative position would be somewhat "up in the air," as awaiting cotton crop news.

It seems altogether likely, for the new crop season entire, that prices will be sufficiently reasonable to buyers for exceptionally large home and foreign market takings of the

oil; this deduction is made from the supply position of Europe of all fats and oils, and the general outlook of prices as favorable to buyers, through the general crop prospects.

The mills at the Southeast points are ready sellers of crude, as well as those in Texas. There have been sales of 30 tanks crude at the Southeast mills at 23c. for October, November and December deliveries, together, and in Texas at 23c. at the quoted market. It would probably be hard to buy the October delivery alone under 24c. and, at the same time, little disposition is shown to pay over 23c., although there was one bid of 23½c. in North Carolina, where there may be a little more competition occasionally than ordinarily. A tank was sold in the Southeast, for November, at 22½c.

Some people are expecting crude from Texas in large volume at an earlier period than it is likely to be had, although that it is probable that Texas through next month will have a very fair quantity of the crude to sell, as the new crop cotton is getting to market there from some sections in surprisingly full volume for the period of this year.

There is a little talk of boll weevil damage to cotton in Texas. This, however, is the month for alarms of a various order. It must be said that the general cotton crop all over, in the Southwest and Southeast, now offers encouragement for a possible yield even more than we had placed upon it, and we were the first to put in print the possible yield as at least a 12,000,000 bale one, and which has since been current in the cotton trade, and elsewhere, as the minimum probable outturn.

#### New York Transactions.

The market at the close of the previous week (Saturday, August 11) was ¼c. higher on August, September and October deliveries and steady on the later months, with speculation of a reserved order and demand chiefly for the near deliveries. Sales of 300 bbls. prime yellow, August, at 38½c.; 200 bbls., September, at 37½c.; 200 bbls., October, at 34c.; 100 bbls., December, at 30¾c. "Call" prices: August, at 38½@39c.; September, at 37½@37½c.; October, at 34@34½c.; November, at 30¾@31c.; December, at 30¾@31c.; January, at 30¾@31c.

On Monday the market opened slack but closed steadier on the old crop months and easier by ¼c. on the late deliveries. Sales of 200 bbls. prime yellow, August, at 38½c.; 800 bbls., September, at 37½c.; 400 bbls., January, at 30¾c. "Call" prices: August, at 38½@39c. and 38@38½c.; September, at 37@37½c. and 37@37½c.; October, at 33½@34c. and 33¾@34½c.; November, at 30½@31c. and 30½@30¾c.; December, at 30½@31c. and 30½@30¾c.; January, at 30½@31c. and 30½@30¾c.

On Tuesday the market was slightly weaker and about ¼c. lower, with a slow speculation. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, August, at 38½c.; 100 bbls. do., September, at 37½c.; 200 bbls., January, at 30¾c. "Call" prices: August, at 38@38½c.; September, at 37@37½c. and 37@37½c.; October, at 33½@34c.; November, at 30½@30¾c. and 30½@31c.; December, at 30@30½c.; January, at 30@30½c.

On Wednesday the market opened a trifle easier, with some selling on account of the South. First "call" prices: August, at 38@38½c.; September, at 36¾@37½c.; October,

## The Procter & Gamble Co. Refiners of All Grades of COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow  
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
Venus, Prime Summer White

Cable Address  
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Marigold Cooking Oil  
Puritan Salad Oil  
Jersey Butter Oil

Office, CINCINNATI, O.  
Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.

at 33½@33¾c.; November, at 30@30½c.; December, at 30@30½c.; January, at 30@30½c. Sales on the first "call" and immediately after it: 100 bbls. prime yellow, August, at 38½c.; 1,000 bbls., October, at 33½c.; 600 bbls., November, at 30½c.; 1,000 bbls., December, at 30½c. The last "call" showed: August, 37½@38½c.; September, 37@37½c.; October, 33½@33¾c.; November, 30@30½c.; December, 30@30½c.; January, 30@30½c. Sales: 1,500 bbls., September, 37c.; 200 bbls., November, 30½c.; 200 bbls., December, 30c.; 500 bbls., January, 30c.

On Thursday the market opened weak and about ¼c. lower; sales early of 100 bbls. prime yellow September @ 37c.; 100 bbls. October @ 32½c.; 200 bbls. November @ 30c.; 100 bbls. December, 29½c.; first "call" prices: August, 37½@38½c.; September, 36¾@37c.; October, 33@33½c.; November, 30@30½c.; December, 29½@30½c.; January, 29½@30c.; afterwards the market was steady on August and September and continued weak on the later months; last "call" prices: August, 37@38c.; September, 36¾@37c.; October, 32½@33c.; November, 29½@30c.; December, 29½@30c.; January, 29½@30c.; sales 100 bbls. October, 33c.; 100 do., 32½c.; after the "call," further weakness on September and October; sales, 100 bbls. August, 37½c.; 300 bbls. September, 36¾c.; 200 bbls. do., 36½c.; 400 bbls. October, 32½c.; 1,000 bbls. December, 29½c.

(Continued on page 40.)

#### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspgren & Co.)

New York, August 16.—Our last letter was written on August 9th. With one or two halts the market since then has been on a continuous downward grade. The principal decline has been in October, which is fully 2c. down for the week. November, December, January are all down about 1½c. In old crop oil the decline has been comparatively smaller, August and September being only about 1c. down. As to the cause of the decline we can only say that speculators do not seem ready to take hold, and except to a slight extent Europe has so far also shown no interest in the market. The chief and almost only buying so far has been for compound lard purposes, and when they keep out of the market there is little to support it.

In crude oil, quite a little business took place earlier in the week, September selling at 26c., first half October at 25½c. and October, November, December combined at 23c. The last few days there has been quite some anxiety on the part of the crude oil mills to make contracts, but after the decline yesterday and to-day business has been almost impossible as the refinery will not bid.

Produce Exchange prices at 3:30 to-day were: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, August, 37c. bid, 37½c. asked; September, 36½c. bid, 36¾c. asked; October, 32½c. bid, 32¾c. asked; November, 29½c. bid, 29¾c. asked. December, 29½c. bid, 29¾c. asked; January, 29½c. bid, 29¾c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 41½c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 41½c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 21s. 3d.

#### CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Aug. 16.—Cottonseed oil has more of a demand and is fairly steady. Butter oil is at 31 florins; prime summer yellow at 29½ florins; off yellow, 28 florins.

Anwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

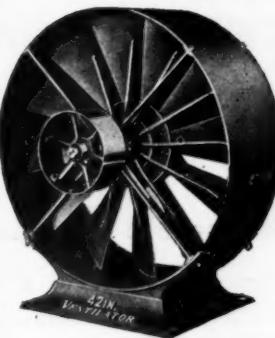
Anwerp, Aug. 16.—Cottonseed oil is quiet, and is steady in price. Off summer yellow at about 57 francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Aug. 16.—Cottonseed oil is steady in price, and quiet. Butter oil at 50

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marks; prime summer yellow, 48½ marks; off yellow, 47½ marks.

#### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Aug. 16.—Cottonseed oil has a moderate demand, and barely steady in price. Prime summer yellow at 61 francs; winter yellow at 64 francs.

#### Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Aug. 16.—Easier; slackened demand for cottonseed oil. Prime summer yellow, 23s. 9d.; off do., 23s.; butter oil, 25s. 6d.

#### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending August 15, 1906, for the period since September 1, 1905, and for the similar period in 1904 were as follows:

##### From New York.

Port.	Since	Same
	For Sept.	Period
Week.	1, 1905.	1904.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Alesund, Norway	—	175
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	60
Acajutla, Salvador	—	106
Adelaide, Australia	—	202
Ajaccio, Corsica	—	99
Alexandria, Egypt	2,962	3,821
Algiers, Algeria	3,417	4,731
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	409
Amapola, West Indies	—	20
Ancona, Italy	—	150
Antigua, West Indies	700	76
Antwerp, Belgium	5,853	3,621
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	64
Auckland, New Zealand	97	96
Azua, West Indies	19	6
Bahia, Brazil	715	146
Barbados, West Indies	1,132	2,007
Barcelona, Spain	50	—
Bathurst, Africa	—	9
Belfast, Ireland	208	100
Belize, British Honduras	—	4
Bergen, Norway	250	528
Berlin, Germany	12	—
Bombay, India	—	9
Bone, Algeria	—	6,580
Bordeaux, France	—	175
Braila, Roumania	—	205
Bremen, Germany	—	214
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	75
Bristol, England	—	2,456
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	—	107
Caribbean, Cuba	—	40
Callao, Peru	—	90
Cairo, Egypt	—	42
Campeche, Mexico	—	42
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	2,746
Cardenas, Cuba	—	172
Cardiff, Wales	—	100
Cartagena, Colombia	—	3
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	398
Christiania, Norway	—	1,405
Christiansund, Norway	—	25
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	570
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	40
Colon, Panama	—	16
Conakry, Africa	—	1,246
Constantinople, Turkey	—	194
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	10
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	945
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	150
Dantzig, Germany	—	41
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	2,500
Demarara, British Guiana	—	30
Drontheim, Norway	—	1,000
Dublin, Ireland	—	395
Dundee, Scotland	—	55
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	—
Dunkirk, France	—	41
East London, Cape Colony	—	75
Fiume, Austria	—	365
Fort de France, West Indies	—	283
Fremantle, Australia	—	6
Frontiera, Mexico	—	—
Galatz, Roumania	—	1,535
Genoa, Italy	—	32,735
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	801
Gibraltar, Spain	—	1,912
Glasgow, Scotland	—	6,679
Gothenborg, Sweden	—	1,970
Grand Bassam, West Africa	—	10
Granada, Spain	—	2,281
Guadalupe, West Indies	—	22
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	59
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	45
Half Jack	—	4
Halifax, Nova Scotia	—	2
Hamburg, Germany	—	5,762
Hamilton, Bermuda	—	149
Havana, Cuba	—	123
Havre, France	—	10,805

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PRODUCE  
EXCHANGE FOR**

**FUTURE DELIVERY**

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upon request.**

Helsingborg, Sweden.....	128	—	Shanghai, China .....	—	19	Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	170	—
Heisingfors, Sweden .....	50	—	Sierra Leone, Africa .....	—	26	Havre, France .....	—	600	200
Hong Kong, China.....	—	404	Singapore, India .....	—	—	Leith, Scotland .....	—	—	56
Hull, England.....	180	325	Southampton, England .....	—	1,225	Liverpool, England .....	—	80	—
Inagua, West Indies.....	6	—	Stavanger, Norway .....	—	244	Marseilles, France .....	—	200	—
Jacmel, Haiti.....	3	—	Stettin, Germany .....	300	6,203	Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	5,365	4,338
Jamaica, West Indies.....	44	118	Stockholm, Sweden .....	—	435	Stettin, Germany .....	—	—	539
Kingston, West Indies.....	51	3,027	Sucre, Bolivia .....	—	6	Total .....	—	11,590	10,408
Kobe, Japan.....	1,598	—	Swansea, Wales .....	—	25	From Philadelphia .....	—	—	—
Konigsberg, Germany .....	100	1,359	Tampico, Mexico .....	—	34	Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	—	104
Kotor, Africa .....	—	10	Tangier, Morocco .....	—	632	Coin Island .....	—	—	1
Kustendji, Roumania .....	—	75	Trieste, Austria .....	—	34,975	Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	196	—
La Guairia, Venezuela .....	5	190	Trinidad, Island of .....	41	539	Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	—	360
La Libertad, Salvador .....	—	9	Tunis, Algeria .....	—	—	Hamburg, Germany .....	—	321	—
La Union, Salvador .....	—	9	Turk's Island, West Indies .....	—	9	Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	200	9,260
Leghorn, Italy .....	857	13,371	Valetta, Malta, Island .....	—	722	Total .....	—	—	—
Leith, Scotland .....	325	100	Valparaiso, Chile .....	37	1,410	From Savannah .....	—	717	9,705
Lisbon, Spain .....	20	—	Varna, Bulgaria .....	—	75	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Liverpool, England .....	12	6,829	Velle, Denmark .....	—	—	From New York .....	—	—	—
London, England .....	5,628	2,953	Venice, Italy .....	—	200	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Lorenzo Marques, East Africa .....	—	9	Vern Cruz, Mexico .....	—	11,049	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Lyttleton, New Zealand .....	17	—	Wellington, New Zealand .....	—	42,007	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Macoris, San Domingo .....	780	1,968	Yokohama, Japan .....	—	360	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Malmö, Norway .....	21	365	Total .....	2,068	314,729	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Malta, Island of .....	3,619	1,955	From New Orleans .....	—	427,178	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Manchester, England .....	1,717	685	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Manaos, Brazil .....	15	20	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Manzanillo, Cuba .....	59	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela .....	9	8	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Marseille, France .....	50,788	121,157	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Martinique, West Indies .....	4,002	2,547	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Massowah, Arabia .....	259	158	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Matanzas, West Indies .....	268	85	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Mauritius, Island of .....	—	8	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Mazatlan, Mexico .....	24	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Melbourne, Australia .....	263	567	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Messina, Italy .....	—	200	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Mollendo, Peru .....	35	35	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Monte Cristo, San Domingo .....	34	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Montego Bay, West Indies .....	13	58	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Montevideo, Uruguay .....	103	4,901	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Nagasaki, Japan .....	7	12	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Naples, Italy .....	30	872	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Newcastle, England .....	25	255	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Nuevitas, Cuba .....	72	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Oran, Algeria .....	1,412	4,210	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Oruro, Bolivia .....	21	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Panama, Panama .....	8	119	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Para, Brazil .....	6	27	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Paysandu, Uruguay .....	9	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Pernambuco, Brazil .....	977	47	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Phillippeville, Algeria .....	—	503	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Pointe-a-Pitre, West Indies .....	774	225	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica .....	88	94	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Port au Prince, West Indies .....	6	102	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Port Calédo, Venezuela .....	—	7	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica .....	6	126	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Port Louis, Mauritius .....	8	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony .....	—	170	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Port of Spain, West Indies .....	16	112	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Port Said, Egypt .....	50	731	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Progreso, Mexico .....	5	340	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Puerto Plata, San Domingo .....	274	611	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil .....	9	41	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil .....	42	8,463	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Rosario, Argentine Republic .....	24	71	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Rotterdam, Holland .....	7,295	9,777	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
St. Croix, West Indies .....	23	40	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
St. John, N. B. ....	47	24	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
St. Johns, West Indies .....	—	232	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
St. Kitts, West Indies .....	345	1,026	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
St. Martins, West Indies .....	212	244	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
St. Thomas, West Indies .....	30	37	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Sagua La Grande, Cuba .....	9	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Sanches, San Domingo .....	573	220	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
San Domingo City, San Dom. ....	2,254	750	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
San Jose, C. R. ....	14	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Santos, Brazil .....	1,633	2,191	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Savanna, Colombia .....	21	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Sekondi .....	10	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	From New Orleans .....	—	—	—

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**COTTONSEED OIL**  
302 and 303 Kemper Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Total .....	7,165	65,557	190,433	425	17,756	21,402
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Recapitulation.	—	—	—	—	—	—
From New York .....	2,068	314,729	427,178	—	—	—
From New Orleans .....	750	199,022	287,369	—	—	—
From Galveston .....	7,165	65,557	130,433	—	—	—
From Baltimore .....	—	—	—	11,590	10,408	—
From Philadelphia .....	—	—	—	717	9,705	—
From Savannah .....	—	—	—	52,088	29,084	—
From Newport News .....	—	—	—	32,900	26,694	—
From all other ports .....	425	17,756	21,402	—	—	—
Total .....	—	10,408	995,319	943,173	—	—

# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The slaughter of branded cattle has fallen off considerably this week and last. The packers claim that the falling off in the supply of cattle at Southwestern points is on account of the decreased demand for canners. The only recent change in the market has been an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. in Colorados. A sale of Colorados was reported in a late wire yesterday at the advanced price of  $13\frac{3}{4}$ c., and since then two other packers have sold at the advance. Branded hides are at present more active than natives and the sales are principally of the former. Late salting native steers have not as yet sold at over  $15\frac{1}{4}$ c. and not many have been taken at that figure. Some packers continue to talk 16c. to sell late August native steers ahead, but there are still a good many old winter and spring native steers on hand despite sales of 9,000 of these noted late yesterday. There is a good trade in Texas steers at unchanged prices. A packer has sold 9,000 late salting all weight Texas at  $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. for heavy and light and  $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. for extremes and another packer sold 6,000 light and extreme Texas at  $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. and  $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. respectively and did not include any heavy weights. No sales are reported of butt brands as packers are talking  $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. for those ahead and buyers are not inclined to bid over 14c. Sales of Colorados have been principally to a large Ohio River tanner. One packer has sold 5,000 Colorados at  $13\frac{3}{4}$ c. and another packer sold 3,000 at the same price. Most of these hides were sold ahead of salting. Packers are firm on branded cows at  $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. for Northern points and  $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. for Texas points, but no further sales are reported of this variety. There are no sales reported as yet of native cows, but it is understood that some large upper leather tanners are inquiring. One packer freely offers 3 or 4 cars of Chicago July and August light native cows at  $15\frac{1}{4}$ c., and while other packers talk  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. it is believed that they would not refuse bids for large lots at a trifle less. Last sales of heavy native cows were at  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. and they are steady at that price.

**LATER CHICAGO WIRE.**—A packer sold 3,000 light native cows at  $15\frac{1}{4}$ c., which is  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. below asking price. It is understood the tanner who bought Colorados at an advance has been disappointed in an arrival of 80,000 hides from the River Plate.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market is steady and without any further change. Upper leather hides would advance much faster than they do if it were not for the poor demand for upper leather which is causing tanners to curtail production and consequently reduce their hide purchases. Last sales

of buffs and heavy cows established the market at  $14\frac{1}{4}$ c., but buyers are not numerous at that figure and no further transactions have been effected. There is a large demand for extremes and as there are not many here dealers who have them are holding at  $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. and have declined bids of  $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. Notwithstanding sales of buffs at  $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. as noted yesterday which would list No. 2 buffs at  $13\frac{3}{4}$ c. one buyer has secured in this market several cars of all No. 2 short haired buffs at 13c. Heavy steers are still slow with late receipt lots that are offered at 14c. unsold. Bulls are firm and generally held at  $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. and  $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. on selection.

**CALFSKINS.**—The market on late receipt veal kips is firm, but calfskins are not active and no higher prices are obtainable than those last paid. Chicago city and choice outside cities are held at 16c. with no sales. Less prime outside cities rule at  $15\frac{1}{4}$ c. to  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. and countries are difficult to move at over  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. for the best. Choice late receipts kip are held at 15c. and deacons at  $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. and  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Some small sales of packer pelts are being made at unchanged prices. Quotations on packer skins are the same and range from 85c. to \$1.05 for shearlings, 90c. to \$1.15 for lambs and 70c. to \$1 for Western lambs. Receipts of country stock continue light and shearlings rule at 85c. and down and lambs 90c. and down.

## New York Markets.

**DRY HIDES.**—Central Americans have been sold to the extent of several hundred at  $24\frac{1}{2}$ c. and a similar quantity of Ecuadors at  $23\frac{1}{4}$ c. The River Plate market continues active and high with prices still advancing there.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—Native and branded steers are closely sold up with no further transactions in these. Some late August native steers are offered by one packer at  $15\frac{1}{4}$ c. Another packer has sold a car of August native bulls at  $12\frac{1}{4}$ c., which is  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. advance.

**EUROPEAN MARKETS.**—Advices continue strong from all European markets. Some St. Petersburg green salted calfskins of 8 to 10 lbs. are being offered at 18c. cif. N. Y. with no guarantee for shrinkage. Advices from the Nijni Novgorod fair in Russia are that prices are held at such extreme points that nothing of account could be bought there for this country. The activity and strength continues in the market for horse hides.

**TALLOW, ETC.**—The market continues decidedly strong, but with city rendered in hhds. unchanged at 5c. as per sales of 200 hhds. previously noted. City rendered in tiers is  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked. No sales of city edible and the market is  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid and  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked. The export demand continues active for No. 2 city fallow with further sales at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. to  $4\frac{3}{4}$ c. Country is stronger with fair to prime selling at 5 to  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. and special stock at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. to  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. **GREASES** are unchanged with house held at 4c. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid and OLEO STEARINE last sold at 10c. with holders all asking  $10\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**LEATHER MARKET.**—Sole is firm and fairly active, but upper continues dull and easy.

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The annual financial report of the second of the big fertilizer manufacturing concerns of the country, the American Agricultural

Chemical Company, for the fiscal year ending June 30, shows that the earnings for the year were \$2,553,687, an increase of \$247,225, or 10 per cent. over the total for the previous twelve months. After providing for charges and preferred dividends the surplus is \$700,225, an increase of \$139,127. The earnings on the common stock equal  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The surplus now stands at \$3,033,802, against \$2,333,577 last year.

The income account shows:

	1906.	1905.
Mfg. profits .....	\$2,388,463	\$2,133,807
Other income .....	165,224	172,655

Total income .....  $\$2,553,687$   $\$2,306,462$

## Charges—

Res. fund, freight, etc.	\$360,566	\$251,885
Res. fund insur.....	30,432	—
Imps., bet'ments and rentals .....	388,374	419,389

Total charges .....  $\$779,372$   $\$671,274$

Balance .....  $\$1,774,315$   $\$1,635,188$

Pref. dividends ..... 1,074,090 | 1,079,537 |

Surplus .....  $\$700,225$   $\$555,651$

Prev. surplus .....  $2,333,577$   $1,777,926$

Total surplus .....  $\$3,033,802$   $\$2,333,577$

The condensed general balance sheet as of June 30 compares as follows:

	1906.	1905.
Real estate .....	\$2,310,178	\$2,371,123
Bldgs. & machinery...	5,320,524	5,101,783
Equipment .....	908,157	840,575

Property purchased after organization....  $1,214,247$   $1,029,609$

Phosphate prop.....  $1,317,616$   $1,051,621$

Floating prop.....  $19,550$   $20,066$

Brands, trade marks, patents, etc. ....  $16,493,457$   $16,359,566$

Treas. stock, com.....  $2,885,900$   $2,928,400$

Treas. stock, pref.....  $1,868,000$   $2,118,500$

Ins., taxes, etc.....  $89,300$   $100,300$

Acc'ts receivable.....  $8,802,667$   $7,590,416$

Bills receivable.....  $1,711,010$   $1,703,147$

Inventories ..... 4,442,948 | 4,326,504 |

Cash in bank.....  $483,080$   $823,937$

Total .....  $\$47,866,724$   $\$46,371,556$

Liabilities—

Capital st'k, com.....  $\$20,000,000$   $\$20,000,000$

Capital st'k, pref.....  $20,000,000$   $20,000,000$

Res. freight, etc.....  $410,313$   $494,512$

Res. plants, tugs, etc..  $153,903$   $279,045$

Acc'ts payable and accrued taxes ..... 418,706 | 464,422 |

Notes payable ..... 3,850,000 | 2,800,000 |

Surplus ..... 3,033,802 | 2,333,577 |

Total .....  $\$47,866,724$   $\$46,371,556$

**HIDES DOWN!**

With Retsof Crushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

**INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.**  
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

**Country Butchers**

Before Disposing of HIDES and SKINS would do well to Write for Prices to

**U. S. Leather Co.**

Country Hide Department,  
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,  
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,  
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,  
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,  
CUMBERLAND, MD.

**CARROLL S. PAGE**

HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides,

Sheep Pelts, Tallow, Bones

Wool Puller and Manufacturer of Page's  
Tallow Renderer | Perfected Poultry Food

# Chicago Section

Russell Sage? Sure! he'll go to heaven O. K., O. K.

Bank examiners? Yes! Yes!! They're government officials, too.

All kinds of things can happen in two and a half years, and T. R. is a healthy guy.

Hot nothing! Not nearly so last week as it will be for some of you in the sweet bye-and-bye.

"If I should die to-night" is a pome these insurance jiggers have not got next to yet. But say nuthin', they will soon.

It would be well for some of these crooked politicians to remember that "nominated" does not necessarily mean elected.

Contrary to expectations, "Fish" Murray shows no signs of "running down" at all, at all; he's evidently wound up for keeps.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, August 11th, averaged 6 1-3 cents per pound.

Superintendent Fred Cowin of the G. H. Hammond Company is getting into shape for the strike season. The messenger boys struck the other day and ——— struck out. That's all.

If you see a man with big ears, look out for him. He is a crook, according to the latest scientific dope from Germany. Lucky it ain't the bighead, or Bill Hohenzollern might be suspected.

Bank frauds are beginning to menace the banking business, and in addition the gilding is wearing off the average vain-glorious bank president. They're a good deal like the coons: "They all look alike to me."

It is reported that an issue of \$6,000,000 of six per cent. debenture bonds is to be made by the S. & S. Co. Half of the issue is to take up the short term notes of the company and half to be used for enlargements and additions.

In order that the food manufacturers of the country may have an opportunity to make suggestions concerning the regulations for the enforcement of the pure food law, hearings will be held at the Department of Agriculture at Washington, from September 17 to 28.

**JAMES A. CANNON**  
1102 Mallers Building CHICAGO

Broker in Oils, Tallow, Greases and all Packinghouse Products. X X X Correspondence Solicited

It used to be considered quite a joke to spring the "borrow me yer face till I fight a dog" gag, but the mugs of many of these divorced society women as presented in our dailies suggest a new phrase, for instance: "Loan me your face till I start a brass foundry."

Minneapolis citizens, upwards of 200, have organized and will pledge the sum necessary to build the water and sewer mains required for the proposed five million dollar Armour packing plant. It is expected that everything will be arranged satisfactorily between Armour & Company and the citizens of Minneapolis and building operations commenced by April next.

C. J. Murray, chief food inspector of the city of Chicago, is stirring up the wholesale grocers, having condemned during the past week or ten days thousands of cans of fruit, vegetables, etc. Cold storage chickens and fish, processed butter, and other food stuffs alleged to be dangerous to health are to have his attention in turn. Mr. Murray declares that "Chicago is the dumping ground of the earth for all kinds of foods in a condition unfit for consumption." Oh, yes! Murray's job is a joke—but not on him!

At a meeting of the Janitors and Scrub-women's Union No. 2 Monday the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Since the adoption of strict meat inspection rules by our government, the packers, being unable to make use of their lumpy jaw and sickly product otherwise, are converting such products into soaps and scouring powders; and,

Whereas, Medical science asserts that soaps, etc., made from such products are germ carriers and damaging if used;

Resolved, That janitors and scrub women, members of this union, be instructed to use care and not accept positions where such soap and scouring powders are used.

The resolution is signed by Hans I. Christensen, chief janitor and secretary, "by order of investigating committee."

Now will you be good!

There are nearly 300,000 more cattle, horses, sheep and hogs in Iowa this year than

**JUTE CLOTH**—for pressing tankage and blood.

**FINE BURLAPS**—for canvassing hams and bacon.

**BURLAPS and BAGS**—for any purpose.

**W. J. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer and Importer**  
182 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago

**ROB'T G. TENNANT**

Room 35, Board of Trade Bldg., CHICAGO

BUYER OF

Hog-hair, Cattle-switches and Horse-hair

last year, and they are worth nearly \$9,000,000 more than they were in 1905, according to the figures of the executive council of the state. The council's figures follow:

CATTLE.			
Number.	Av. value.	Total value.	
1905 .....	3,512,515	\$20.38	\$72,638,839
1906 .....	3,543,182	20.75	73,550,850

HORSES.			
1905 .....	1,088,202	\$57.47	\$62,602,254
1906 .....	.....	62.14	67,225,230

SWINE.			
1905 .....	4,030,103	\$5.22	\$21,077,297
1906 .....	4,232,901	5.64	23,870,779

SHEEP.			
1905 .....	474,841	2.94	\$1,401,455
1906 .....	538,096	3.44	1,853,090

#### INDEPENDENT COMMISSION FIGHT.

The fight by the established livestock exchanges against the new Co-operative Livestock Commission Company has begun at Kansas City by the expulsion of two of the oldest commission firms on that market from the Kansas City Exchange for joining the new concern. The latter was formed this spring by Western livestock interests as a protest against the increase in commission charges by the established exchanges. Its backers include many of the leading stock raisers of the West, and it is attempting to operate at all Western centres. It is said a determined boycott will be enforced against it by the commission men in the old exchanges, and the attitude of the packers toward the contestants will be watched with interest.

#### PACKING PLANT FOR RICHMOND.

Wilder & Davis, the Chicago packinghouse designers, have completed plans for the new packing plant for W. S. Forbes & Company, at Richmond, Va. It will be one of the most modern plants in the country for its size. There will be two buildings, one 45x263 feet, for killing and packing, and to contain engine, boilers, refrigerating apparatus, smokehouses and lard refinery. Main building, 96x163 feet, will contain two cold storage cellars, beef cooler and shipping department. The buildings will be constructed of reinforced concrete with heavy steel girders, absolutely fireproof. Both buildings will be equipped with fast direct-connected electric freight elevators and trackage, together with chutes and runways connecting the different floors. The plant will have a capacity of 1,000 hogs daily. The firm will also erect a three-story building 46½x155 feet, for lease to the National Packing Company, in the rear of which will be placed three smokehouses.

**ZACHARY T. DAVIS**

Architect  
79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

Packinghouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

"The Dawn of the New Era"

## IMPROVE YOUR PLACE AND KEEP ABREAST WITH THE TIMES

Consult us about Building  
and Remodeling on Practi-  
cal Sanitary Lines ☺ ☺

**WILDER & DAVIS**  
*Packing House Specialists*  
315 Dearborn Street      Chicago, Ill.

### NEW MEAT REGULATIONS.

(Continued from page 15.)

employee at the time of inspection a paper tag, numbered in duplicate, bearing the words "U. S. Retained," attached by a wire and seal. The inspector who attaches this "U. S. Retained" tag shall detach the numbered stub thereof and return it with his report to the inspector in charge. The other portion shall accompany the carcass to the retaining room.

#### "U. S. Condemned" Stamp.

REGULATION 28. Upon each carcass, or part or detached organ thereof, which is found on final inspection in the retaining room, or other special place for final inspection, to be unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, there shall be stamped conspicuously by a Department employee at the time of inspection the words "U. S. Inspected and Condemned." In addition the "U. S. Retained" tag shall remain upon the carcass and shall be stamped with the words "U. S. Inspected and Condemned." This stamped "U. S. Retained" tag shall accompany the carcass to the tank and shall be removed immediately before tanking by the Department employee who is supervising that operation, and he shall write or stamp upon the tag the word "Tanked," the date, sign his name, and return the tag with his report to the inspector in charge. If, however, upon final inspection the carcass is passed for food, the inspector shall stamp the retained tag "U. S. Inspected and Passed," and return the tag with his report to the inspector in charge.

#### Marking of Primal Parts.

REGULATION 29. On each primal part, or organ, or the container thereof, which has been

inspected and passed, and which is to leave the establishment for interstate or export commerce, and which has not been theretofore marked with the words "U. S. Inspected and Passed" and the establishment number, there shall be placed, under the personal supervision of a Department employee, a mark, stamp, or brand bearing the words "U. S. Inspected and Passed" and the establishment number. When primal parts or organs are shipped between establishments at which inspection is maintained the number of the establishment need not appear.

REGULATION 30.—Branding Irons.—When hot branding irons or other instruments are used to label hams, bacon, or other primal part with the name of the packer, or with a trade-mark, and it is desired, in addition, to indicate that the meat has been inspected by the Department of Agriculture, the wording for this purpose, which shall be in letters and figures of sufficient size to be legible, shall include the number of the establishment in which the product was produced, and also the statement "U. S. Inspected and Passed," or the abbreviated statement "U. S. Ins. Psd." This marking shall be accepted as the United States inspection mark. It shall be affixed, however, only under the personal supervision of a Department employee.

REGULATION 31.—"Special" Stamp.—Upon all meats and meat food products prepared for export with preservatives under Regulation 39, paragraph (b), there shall also be stamped or branded, under the personal supervision of a Department employee, the word "Special." This word "Special" shall not be used upon any inspected meats or meat food products not prepared under said Regulation 39, unless it is used in combination with other words.

## C. R. WILSON

MANUFACTURER

## HICKORY and MAPLE SKEWERS

Lowest Prices      Prompt Shipments

Postal Telegraph Building  
CHICAGO

## MAPLE BUTCHERS' SKEWERS

**JOHN M. HART COMPANY**  
DIRECT REPRESENTATIVES  
OF MANUFACTURERS TO EXCLUSIVE  
JOBBER TRADE

GENERAL OFFICES:  
Aldine Block, CHICAGO,

We Have the Price and the Goods  
PROMPT SHIPMENT

#### Trade Labels.

REGULATION 32. Upon each can, pot, tin, canvas, or other receptacle or covering containing any meat or meat food product for interstate or foreign commerce, except packages on which meat-inspection stamps appear, there shall be placed, under the supervision of a Department employee, a trade label. This trade label shall contain the words "U. S. Inspected and Passed, under the act of Congress of June 30, 1906," in plain letters and figures of uniform size, the number of the establishment at which the meat or meat food product is last prepared or packed, and labeled, and the true name of the meat or meat food product contained in such package. Only trade names which are not false or deceptive may be used upon the trade label. A copy of each trade label shall be filed with the inspector in charge for his approval. The inspector in charge shall approve or disapprove each trade label, and report his action for approval to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, forwarding the label with his report. Only trade labels which have been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be used.

REGULATION 33. False or Deceptive Names.—No meat or meat food products shall be sold or offered for sale by any person, firm, or corporation in interstate or foreign commerce under any false or deceptive name; but established trade name or names which are usual to such products and which are not false and deceptive, and which shall be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, are permitted. Trade labels which are false or deceptive in any particular shall not be permitted. A meat food product, whether composed of one or more ingredients, shall not be

(Continued on page 42.)

NEW YORK.

CHICAGO.  
Everything in Pure Food Preservatives, Colors, Binders and Coagulators.

SAN FRANCISCO.

**HELLER CHEMICAL CO.**

Laboratory and Main Office:  
212-222 Wayman St.,  
CHICAGO

HARRY HELLER  
Pres't and Gen'l Manager

97-101 Warren Street,  
NEW YORK

No trouble to answer questions in any language

## WALTER R. KIRK

619 Postal Bldg. Chicago

Solicits samples of your holdings of  
**OILS, FATS and GLYCERINS**

**CHICAGO LIVESTOCK****RECEIPTS.**

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 6.	22,729	1,414	38,749	21,820
Tuesday, Aug. 7.	3,661	1,688	16,020	13,970
Wednesday, Aug. 8.	20,263	2,189	39,118	15,025
Thursday, Aug. 9.	5,120	1,357	32,088	19,429
Friday, Aug. 10.	877	348	26,095	8,698
Saturday, Aug. 11.	79	84	14,735	1,053

Total last week..... 32,729 7,080 166,805 79,965  
 Previous week..... 64,090 8,113 130,914 75,848  
 Cor. week, 1905..... 60,303 7,358 98,412 84,836  
 Cor. week, 1904..... 55,751 3,757 127,627 70,662

**SHIPMENTS.**

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 6.	6,391	54	10,000	2,351
Tuesday, Aug. 7.	1,983	10	2,264	6,517
Wednesday, Aug. 8.	4,628	39	5,889	2,683
Thursday, Aug. 9.	4,764	148	5,647	7,865
Friday, Aug. 10.	2,281	46	4,207	4,776
Saturday, Aug. 11.	363	15	2,259	....

Total last week..... 20,410 312 30,266 24,192  
 Previous week..... 25,466 713 26,813 16,180  
 Cor. week, 1905..... 22,765 593 38,008 18,191  
 Cor. week, 1904..... 23,857 1,550 28,098 31,976

**CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.**

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	1,902,550	271,174	4,853,805	2,456,529
Year ago.....	1,861,592	264,871	4,761,599	2,596,608

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending August 11, 1906..... 465,000

Week previous..... 416,000

Year ago..... 314,000

Two years ago..... 308,000

Total receipts year to date..... 14,858,000

Year ago..... 14,847,000

Two years ago..... 13,376,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week Aug. 11, 1906.....	134,100	359,300	170,800
Week ago.....	160,500	340,400	144,000
Year ago.....	173,100	237,000	152,500
Two years ago.....	133,300	327,000	135,300
Year to Aug. 11, 1906.....	4,919,000	11,872,000	5,545,000
Same period last year.....	4,594,000	11,354,000	5,316,000

**CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.**

Week ending August 11, 1906:

Armour & Co. .... 33,800

Anglo-American ..... 12,600

Continental ..... 3,800

Swift & Co. .... 26,300

Hammond & Co. .... 6,200

Morrin & Co. .... 9,700

Western Packing Co. .... 3,700

S. & S. .... 12,600

Omaha Packing Co. .... 10,500

Roberts & Oake ..... 3,400

Other packers ..... 14,400

Total ..... 157,000

Week ago ..... 107,300

Two years ago..... 100,400

**WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.**

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week August 11, 1906.....	\$5.35	\$4.15	\$4.85	\$6.80
Previous week.....	5.35	6.30	4.75	6.80
Year ago.....	5.05	5.96	4.35	6.30
Two years ago.....	5.00	5.32	3.50	5.60
Three years ago.....	4.85	5.41	3.30	5.25

**CATTLE.**

Good to fancy steers..... \$5.60@6.60  
 Common to good steers..... 4.50@5.60  
 Inferior to common steers..... 3.80@4.50  
 Western range steers..... 4.00@5.00  
 Good to fancy cows and heifers..... 3.75@5.25  
 Yearlings, good to choice..... 4.50@6.00  
 Fair to choice feeders..... 3.75@4.25  
 Good cutting to fair beef cows..... 2.40@3.24  
 Fair to choice stockers..... 3.00@3.90  
 Common to good canning cows..... 1.00@2.25  
 Bulls, common to good..... 2.25@4.10  
 Bulls, good to choice..... 4.10@4.40  
 Calves, fair to good..... 3.00@6.00  
 Calves, good to choice..... 6.25@7.00

**HOGS.**

Good to choice butcher..... \$5.90@6.05  
 Good to choice shipping..... 5.95@6.05  
 Good to choice heavy mixed..... 5.85@5.95  
 Rough and heavy packers..... 5.50@5.75  
 Light mixed..... 5.75@5.95  
 Fair to fancy light..... 6.00@6.15  
 Good to prime heavy..... 5.85@6.05  
 Good to choice pigs..... 5.10@6.00

**SHEEP.**

Fair to choice wethers..... \$4.60@5.35  
 Fair to choice ewes..... 4.25@5.00  
 Ewes, culs, fair to good..... 3.75@4.00  
 Bucks and stags..... 3.25@4.00

**PACKERS HAMS BACON SAUSAGE COLORS BROWNS, SCARLETS, ETC.**

"Make your products please the eye,  
 Then the customer is sure to buy."

**CREAM RICE FLOUR BINDER**

The World's Best Sausage Binder.  
 Samples and Prices Gladly Submitted.

**BORN PACKERS SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO**

**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.****CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET****Range of Prices.**

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1906.

LARD—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	\$8.75	8.75	\$8.67	\$8.70
January	8.00	8.00	7.90	7.92
RIBS—				
September	8.90	8.90	8.85	8.87 1/2
January	7.42	7.42	7.35	7.37
PORK—				
September	16.85	16.87	16.85	16.85
January	13.80	13.80	13.77	13.77

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1906.

LARD—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.75	8.80	8.75	8.80
January	7.95	8.00	7.92	7.97
RIBS—				
October	8.77	8.77	8.72	8.75
January	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.42
PORK—				
September	16.97	17.12	16.97	17.10
January	13.80	13.85	13.80	13.85

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1906.

LARD—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.77	8.87	8.62	8.65
January	7.92	7.92	7.82	7.85
RIBS—				
October	8.75	8.75	8.57	8.67
January	7.32	7.32	7.27	7.25
PORK—				
September	17.07	17.15	16.80	17.00
January	13.45	13.45	13.45	13.45

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1906.

LARD—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.65	8.75	8.63	8.75
January	7.85	7.90	7.85	7.87
RIBS—				
October	8.70	8.72	8.65	8.70
January	7.22	7.30	7.22	7.27
PORK—				
September	17.00	17.25	17.00	17.20
January	13.40	13.55	13.40	13.55

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1906.

LARD—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.80	8.80	8.75	8.75
January	7.92	7.95	7.90	7.90
RIBS—				
October	8.70	8.80	8.70	8.75
January	7.32	7.32	7.27	7.27
PORK—				
September	17.25	17.37	17.25	17.27
January	13.57	13.57	13.50	13.50

(Friday quotations on page 40.)

**CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.**

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts..... 12 1/2@16

Native Sirloin Steaks..... 16 @18

Native Porterhouse Steaks..... 20 @25

Native Pot Roasts..... 8 @10

Rib Roasts from light cattle..... 8 @10

Beef Stew..... 5 @8

Boneless Corned Briskets, Native..... 8 @10

Corned Ribs..... 5 @5

Corned Flanks..... 10 @12 1/2

Round Steaks..... 10 @12 1/2

Round Roasts..... 10 @12 1/2

Shoulder Steaks..... 8 @8

Shoulder Roasts..... 8 @10

Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed..... 8 @7

Rolled Roast..... 10 @12 1/2

**Lamb.**

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb..... \$1.75

Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb..... 1.25

Hind Quarters..... 1.16

Fore Quarters..... 1.24

Legs, fancy..... 1.18

Stew..... 1.10

Shoulders..... 1.10

Hind Quarters..... 1.10

Fore Quarters..... 1.10

Rib and Loin Chops..... 1.10

**Mutton.**

Legs..... 1.24

Stew..... 1.10

Shoulders..... 1.08

Hind Quarters..... 1.08

Fore Quarters..... 1.08

Legs..... 1.08

Breasts..... 1.08

Shoulders..... 1.08

Cutlets..... 1.08

Rib and Loin Chops..... 1.08

**Pork.**

Pork Loins..... 1.12

Pork Chops..... 1.12

Pork Tenders..... 1.00

P

# CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

### Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	5 @ 5½
Native Cows	6 @ 6½
Good Native Steers	7½@ 8
Western Steers	6 @ 6½
Native Steers, Medium	7 @ 7½
Heifers, Good	6½@ 7½
Heifers, Medium	6 @ 6½
Hind Quarters	3c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	3c. under Straight Beef

### Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	4½@ 5
Cow Chucks	6@ 4
Boneless Chucks	6@ 4½
Medium Plates	2½@ 3
Steer Plates	3 @ 3½
Cow Rounds	6@ 6½
Steer Rounds	7½@ 8
Cow Loins, Medium	6@ 9
Cow Loins, Good	10 @ 11
Steer Loins, Light	11 @ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	6@ 15
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	18
Strip Loins	8 @ 6½
Sirloin Butts	6@ 9
Shoulder Clods	6@ 5
Rolls	6@ 9
Rump Butts	6@ 5
Trimming	6@ 3½
Shank	6@ 2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	6@ 8
Cow Ribs, Common Light	6@ 7
Steer Ribs, Light	6@ 11½
Steer Ribs, Heavy	6@ 13
Loin Ends, steer—native	10@ 10
Loin Ends, cow	9
Hanging Tenderloins	5@ 5
Flank Steak	6@ 7

### Beef Offal.

Livers	6@ 3½
Hearts	6@ 2
Tongues	6@ 12
Sweetbreads	6@ 14
Ox Tail, per lb.	6@ 4
Fresh Tripe—plain	6@ 2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	6@ 4
Kidneys, each	6@ 4
Brains	6@ 3

### Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6@ 6½
Light Carcass	6@ 7½
Medium Carcass	6@ 8½
Good Carcass	6@ 9½
Medium Saddles	6@ 10
Good Saddles	12
Medium Racks	6@ 6
Good Racks	6@ 7

### Veal Offal.

Brains, each	6@ 3
Sweetbreads	6@ 40
Plucks	20 @ 25
Heads, each	6@ 8

### Lambs.

Medium Caul	@ 9
Good Caul	11 @ 11½
Round Dressed Lambs	6@ 12½
Saddles Caul	12 @ 12½
R. D. Lamb Saddles	6@ 14
Caul Lamb Racks	9½@ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks	9½@ 10
Lamb Fries, per pair	6@ 9
Lamb Tongues, each	6@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	6@ 1½

### Mutton.

Medium Sheep	6@ 8
Good Sheep	6@ 9
Medium Saddles	6@ 10
Good Saddles	6@ 11
Medium Racks	6@ 8
Good Racks	6@ 8
Mutton Legs	6@ 12
Mutton Stew	6@ 5½
Mutton Loins	6@ 13
Sheep Tongues, each	6@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	6@ 5

### Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9½@ 9½
Pork Loins	6@ 10½
Loin Lard	6@ 8½
Tenderloins	17
Spare Ribs	6@ 5½
Butts	6@ 9½
Hocks	6@ 5
Trimmings	6@ 4½
Tails	6@ 3½
Snots	6@ 3
Pigs' Feet	6@ 2½
Pigs' Heads	6@ 3½
Blade Bones	6@ 5
Cheek Meat	6@ 4
Hog Pincks	6@ 3
Neck Bones	6@ 2
Skinned Shoulders	6@ 3
Pork Hearts	6@ 2
Pork Kidneys	6@ 2
Pork Tongues	6@ 10
Slip Bones	6@ 3½
Tail Bones	6@ 4
Brains	6@ 3
Backfat	11 @ 12
Hams	8 @ 8½
Calas	6@ 12
Bellies	6@ 9
Shoulders	6@ 3

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	6@ 5½
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	6@ 5
Choice Bologna	6@ 6½
Viennas	6@ 7½
Frankfurters	6@ 7½
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	6@ 6½
Tongue	6@ 9
White Tongue	6@ 9
Minced Ham	6@ 8½
Prepared Ham	6@ 9½
New England Ham	6@ 12
Berliner Ham	6@ 8
Boneless Ham	6@ 12½
Oxford Ham	6@ 12½
Polish Sausage	6@ 7½
Leona, Garde, Knoblauch	6@ 7½
Smoked Pork	6@ 7½
Veal Ham	6@ 6½
Farm Sausage	6@ 12
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	6@ 8
Pork Sausage, short link	6@ 8½
Special Prepared Ham	6@ 8
Boneless Pig's Feet	6@ 6
Ham Bologna	6@ 7
Compressed Ham	6@ 10
Special Compressed Ham	6@ 10

## Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	6@ 16
German Salami, New Dry	6@ 15
Holsteiner, New	6@ 11
Mettwurst, New	6@ 10
Farmer, New	6@ 12
Daries, H. C., New	6@ 18
Italian Salami, New	6@ 18
Monarque Cervelat	6@ 13

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

Per doz.	
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.27½
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., ½ doz. to case	17.75

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per lb.	
1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, ½ dozen in box	11.00
16 oz. jars, ¼ dozen in box	22.00
2 oz. and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	6@ \$0.00
Plate Beef	6@ 8.00
Extra Mess Beef	6@ 8.00
Prime Mess Beef	6@ 8.50
Beef Ham	6@ 10
Rump Butts	6@ 8.50
Mess Pork	6@ 17.25
Clear Fat Backs	6@ 17.00
Family Back Pork	6@ 18.00
Lean Pork	6@ 14.00

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	6@ 10½
Lard, substitute, tierces	6@ 7½
Lard, compound	6@ 7½
Barrels	6@ over 10c.
Half barrels	6@ over 10c.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	6c. to 1c. over 10c.
Cooking Oil, per gal. in barrels	6@ 47

## BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 16
DRY SALT MEATS.	

Clear Bellies, 14@16 average	6@ 10
Fat Backs, 14@16 average	6@ 8½
Regular Plates	6@ 8
Short Clears	6@ 9½

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	6@ 14½
Hams, 16 lbs. average	6@ 15½
Calas, 6@7½ lbs. average	6@ 9½
Calas, 8@12 lbs. average	6@ 18½
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	6@ 15
Wide, 8½ to 10 average, and Strip, 4½ to 5 ave.	6@ 14
Wide, 10@12½ average, and Strip, 5@6 ave.	6@ 15
Dried Beef Sets	6@ 13½
Dried Beef Insides	6@ 15½
Dried Beef Knockies	6@ 14½
Dried Beef Outsites	6@ 12½
Regular Boiled Hams	6@ 21
Smoked Hams	6@ 22
Boiled Plente Hams	6@ 15½
Cooked Loin Rolls	6@ 21½

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef bungs, per piece	6@ 5½
Hog casings, as packed	6@ 2½
Hog casings, free of salt	6@ 5½
Hog middles, per set	6@ 12
Hog bungs, export	6@ 13
Hog bungs, large medium	6@ 8½
Hog bungs, prime	6@ 5½
Hog bungs, narrow	6@ 2½
Imported wide sheep casings	6@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	6@ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	6@ 66
Imported narrow sheep casings	6@ 46
Beef wasanders	6@ 5½
Beef bladders, medium	6@ 19
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	6@ 17
Hog stomachs, per piece	6@ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	6@ 2.45
Hoof meal, per unit	6@ 2.40
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	6@ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12%	6@ 2.35
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	

## NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

### LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.25@ \$5.90
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.40@ 4.95
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.80@ 4.25
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@ 5.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.50@ 4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	4.90@ 5.50

### LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs., .....	\$8.25@ \$8.50
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs., 7.25@ 8.00	
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs., 5.50@ 7.00	
Live veal calves, culs, per 100 lbs., 4.50@ 5.00	
Live veal calves, buttermilk, per 100 lbs., 3.75@ 4.00	
Live veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs., 3.25@ 3.75	

### LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs., 88.75@ 89.25
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs., 6.50@ 8.50
Live lambs, culs, per 100 lbs., 5.00@ 5.50
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs., 3.00@ 3.50
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs., 3.25@ 4.75
Live sheep, culs, per 100 lbs., 2.25@ 3.00

### LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	66@ 6.80
Hogs, medium.....	6.85@ 6.90
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	6.90@ 7.00
Pigs.....	67.10
Roughs.....	5.80@ 6.00

### DRESSED BEEF.

#### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	9@ 9 1/4
Choice native, light.....	8@ 8 1/4
Common to fair, native.....	6 1/2@ 7 1/4

#### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8%@ 9
Choice native, light.....	8 1/2@ 8 1/2
Native, common to fair.....	8@ 8 1/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2@ 7 3/4
Choice Western, light.....	6 1/2@ 7
Common to fair Texas.....	5@ 6 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	7 1/2@ 7 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	6 1/2@ 7
Choice cows.....	6@ 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5@ 5 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6@ 7 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6@ 6 1/2
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	4 1/2@ 5
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11 1/2@ 12 1/2

### BEEF CUTS.

Number 1 ribs, 11 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 9c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 7c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 14c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 11c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 9c. per lb.; No. 1 chuck, 6 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2 chuck, 4 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3 chuck, 3c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 8 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 7c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 6 1/2c. per lb.	
DRESSED CALVES.	
Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	6@ 13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11@ 12
Western, calves, prime, per lb.....	9@ 10
Western calves, fair to good.....	8@ 9
Western calves, common.....	7@ 8
DRESSED HOGS.	
Pigs.....	6@ 10 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	6@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	6@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	6@ 9 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	6@ 9 1/2
DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	6@ 14 1/2
Spring lambs, good.....	13@ 14
Yearling lambs.....	12@ 13
Sheep, choice.....	9 1/2@ 10
Sheep, medium to good.....	8 1/2@ 9
Sheep, culs.....	7@ 8
PROVISIONS.	
(Jobbing Trade.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 1/2@ 15
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	14@ 14 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	14@ 14 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	9 1/2@ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	9 1/2@ 10
Smoked shoulders.....	10@ 10 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	15@ 15 1/2

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

### NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

#### SMOKED MEATS.

Smoked bacon (rib in).....	14 1/2@ 15
Dried beef sets.....	13@ 13 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb. ....	@ 16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	12@ 12 1/2

#### BONES, HOOPS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut....	@\$75.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 lbs., per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00@ 45.00
Hoops, per ton.....	1@ 30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 lbs., per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton .....	1@ 300.00

#### BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	75@ 80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50@ 60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30@ 40c. a piece
Sweethreads, veal.....	25@ 75c. a pair
Sweethreads, beef.....	18@ 25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25@ 50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7@ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	5@ 3c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6@ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6@ 10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10@ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@ 25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	6@ 10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	11 1/2
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	11

#### BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 23c
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per ewt.....	23

#### SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg., 50 bundles....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tierces or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. ....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b. ....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	1@ 5 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/2@ 3

#### SPICES.

	Whole. Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	16@ 17 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12 1/2@ 14
Pepper, Penang, white.....	15 1/2@ 16 1/2
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	11@ 14
Pepper, shot.....	14
Allspice.....	7 1/2@ 10
Coriander.....	7 1/2@ 9 1/2
Cloves.....	17@ 20
Mace.....	47@ 52

#### SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2@ 4%
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2@ 4%
Crystals.....	4 1/2@ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5@ 5 1/2

#### GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.19
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	.19
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	.16
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	.15
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	.15
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	.20
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	.19
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	.19
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	.18
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	.25
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	.20
Branded skins.....	.11

#### BRANDED KIPS.

Heavy branded kips.....	1.65
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 2 skins.....	.11

#### DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.	
Turkeys—Average lots.....	13
Old, poor to medium.....	11@ 12
Chickens, Spring—4 lbs. per pair and under—	
Philadelphia, dry-picked.....	22@ 23
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	19@ 19
New York and Pa., dry-picked, fancy.....	19@ 19
New York and Pa., dry-picked, av. run.....	16@ 16
Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	13@ 13
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	12@ 12
Western, dry-picked, selected, bbls.....	13@ 13
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	13@ 13
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	10@ 10
Southern and Southwestern, dry-picked, average run.....	12@ 12
Western, scalped, selected bbls.....	12@ 12
Western, scalped, average run.....	12@ 12
Southern and Southwestern, scalped, average run.....	12@ 12
Western, dry-picked, inferior grades.....	10@ 10
Other Poultry—Old cocks, dry-picked.....	8@ 8
Old cocks, scalped.....	8@ 8
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	62.75
Squabs, prime white, 6@ 6 1/2 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	1.50@ 1.50
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.25@ 1.50
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1.25@ 1.37
Squabs, culs, per dozen.....	.50@ .60

#### LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens.....	14 1/2
Fowls, per lb.....	6@ 13
Roosters, per lb.....	6@ 8
Turkeys, per lb.....	6@ 13
Ducks, per pair.....	6@ 50
Geese, per pair.....	90@ 1.50
Live pigeons, per pair.....	25@ 25

#### FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.	


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## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, August 17.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 48,500; last week, 41,500; same week last year, 58,700. Good dry lot steers are 10@15c. higher; top, \$6.30, highest since last December. Numerous lots were sold above \$6.00. Corn and grass steers and best heavy grassers were steady at \$4.60@5.50; medium and light grassers, 15@20c. lower; \$3.30@4.50; dry lot yearlings and heifers strong, \$5.00@5.50; good to choice heifers, \$4.00@5.00; cows, 10c. higher, \$2.50 @3.75. Veals, 25c. higher; tops, \$6.00; heavy calves, around \$3.75. The quarantine supply was 7,000; best steers steady; medium and common ones 10@20c. lower, \$2.70@4.00; cows, higher, \$2.30@3.00. Stockers and feeders stronger and active.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 49,800; last week, 52,200; same week last year, 29,600. Packers widened out the spread for weight and are buying mixed and heavy hogs 5@15c. below light bacon hogs. The average cost of droves this week was a shade under \$6.00, the lowest level of the summer. The market has held nearly steady all week; heavier weights made a small decline; market 5c. higher to-day, to \$6.15; bulk of sales, \$6.00 @6.10; heavy hogs, \$5.85@6.00.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 21,700; last week, 15,100; same week last year, 18,800. There was little change in prices of killing grades this week; the feature of the market was the phenomenal demand for the country for feeding and breeding stock. Top native spring lambs, \$7.15; Colorados, \$7.35; Arizona, \$7.20; medium lambs, \$6.50@7.00; Western killing wethers, \$4.75@5.10; ewes, \$4.60@5.00; light yearlings, \$6.00.

**HIDES** are unchanged; green salted, 11½@13c.; bulls and stags, 10@10½c.; dry flint butcher, 18@22c.; culs, 12c.; sheep pelts, 17c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	5,721	16,335	3,015
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	559	....	170
Cudahy	6,982	10,699	1,851
Fowler	1,666	....	669
Morris	4,297	7,558	2,372
Ruddy	437	....	511
Schwarzchild	4,519	6,474	3,114
Swift	6,217	8,267	3,772

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, August 14, 1906.

A decrease of something like 3,000 cattle last week as compared with the week previous and a further falling off of about 1,500 head this week have given the market a chance to recover from the demoralization that characterized the trade along about the first of the month. In fact values for about all grades are now back to where they were before the break. Choice dry lot beefeves sold up to \$6@6.10 to-day and Western range beefeves brought \$5@5.25. Grass is good all over the West and cattlemen simply quit shipping until the market had recovered. Quite a few short fed and warmed up cattle are coming and selling around \$4.75@5.25 and from that down as the supply of Western range beefeves has not been large enough to seriously affect them of late. The market for cows and heifers has also recovered practically all of the ground recently lost and values are about like they were three weeks ago. Choice fat corn fed heifers sold up to \$4.90 and Western grass cows up to \$3.85. Most of the fair to good butcher stock is selling around \$2.75@3.40. Perhaps the greatest improvement, however, has been in the stocker and feeder trade. The demand for the past

ten days has been very keen and values are all of 25@40c. higher than they were then. A bumper corn crop is now practically assured, notwithstanding the fact that the government report makes the average below that of last year. There is not a great deal of old corn in this part of the country, but the new crop will be available for feeding in a few weeks and as farmers and feeders are impressed with the idea that there are not going to be any too many feeders on sale this fall they are apparently anxious to fill their orders before any scarcity develops. Good to choice feeders are selling at \$4@4.50; fair to good grades at \$3.50@3.90 and common to fair grades around \$3@3.40 and on down. About two-thirds of the cattle coming now are Western rangers and the competition from feeder buyers makes a decidedly active and strong trade.

Everything has been against the hog market of late and prices have been going down rapidly. The decline last week was 35@40c. and there are indications that the slump is not yet over. Receipts have been heavy at all points and there has been a falling off in the demand from Eastern shippers, while local packers have been particularly bearish on the heavier loads. There is a wider spread in prices than has been the case for months and dealers have found it difficult to keep up with the many changes from day to day. It will take a big let-up in supplies to afford any relief as there is little prospect for any great improvement in the demand this hot weather. To-day there were about 15,000 hogs here and the market was steady to lower. Tops brought \$6 and the bulk of the trading was at \$5.80@5.90 as against \$6.25@6.30 a week ago.

The sheep market has developed considerable activity of late and for the most part prices have been well sustained. There has been the keenest kind of a demand for good feeders of all classes and with a good inquiry from the killers for fat stuff dealers have had no difficulty in disposing of the very liberal supplies. Quotations on killers: Good to choice spring lambs, \$6.75@7.30; fair to good spring lambs, \$6.25@6.75; good to choice yearlings, \$5.50@6; fair to good yearlings, \$5.25@5.50; good to choice wethers, \$4.75@5; fair to good wethers, \$4.60@4.75; good to choice ewes, \$4.30@4.80; fair to good ewes, \$3.90@4.30. Quotations on feeders: Lambs, \$5.75@6.35; yearlings, \$5@5.40; wethers, \$4.50@4.75; ewes, \$3.50@4.25.

### ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., August 14.

Cut of 3,100 cattle arrived here to-day the biggest proportion was composed of good fat kinds of native steers. The market was steady on the strictly good kinds, with \$5.70 being paid for weights of around 1,400, but not of quite as good quality as the \$5.85 cattle of the previous day. Steers of medium weight and selling between \$5.30@5.60, were ready sellers at steady prices, but the same weights of grades to sell from \$5.25 down were slow and around 10@15c. lower than the close of last week. Everything in the light steer line of a quality to sell from \$4.25@4.75 met slow sale, but anything cheap enough and of the right kind to suit the feeder trade were snapped up in a hurry at stronger prices. Only a few Westerns arrive, and these were steady to a shade easier, steers selling at \$3.40@4.20. Steers in the quarantine division met very ready outlet at \$3.40@3.75. Everything in the butcher cattle line, both native and Westerns, met steady sale at full strong prices, the supplies in this line being very light. Calves were also steady sellers. In the stocker and feeder trade, order buyers and speculators are still scanning the horizon in search of supplies;

and prices are on an upward trend. Choice feeders are worth around \$4.25, fair to good \$3.75@4.10. Good yearlings are in active request at about \$3.25@3.60, while common to fair kinds are quoted at \$2.75@3.25.

There was another lower trend to the trade in hogs to-day, although receipts at the five points for the two days show a loss from corresponding days last week. There was a good shipping demand to supplement the packing demand for good to choice light and butcher grades, and prices for these styles held fully steady, closing with some strength. There was less competition on the light mixed, medium, mixed packing and heavy grades, and prices were generally weak to 5c. lower, with bulk of sales 2½@5c. lower. Prices ranged from \$5.80@6.10, with the bulk selling at \$5.92½@6.05. Pigs were in nominal demand at \$4.50@5. While there may be slight rallies from time to time the country should act conservatively on all gains, with a view of allowing for sharp reaction.

Offerings in the sheep house to-day were practically all Idaho lambs, and they were about equally divided between feeders and killers. The killer grades were of only medium quality, and had to sell a little lower, the price being \$6.75, but any strictly good range lambs would bring up to \$7.35. Feeder grades were in active demand, and the 1,300 offered were quickly picked up at \$6.25@6.35 for the bulk, which are record prices for feeding lambs at this market. In a general way the market for killer grades of sheep and lambs is a shade lower for the week, but feeders are strong and higher.

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending August 11:

### CATTLE

Chicago	32,319
Omaha	11,492
Kansas City	28,233
St. Joseph	7,352
Cudahy	468
Sioux City	1,475
Wichita	217
Detroit	937
Buffalo	5,405

### HOGS

Chicago	136,539
Omaha	47,230
Kansas City	56,169
St. Joseph	32,436
Cudahy	9,724
Sioux City	23,782
Ottumwa	16,005
Cedar Rapids	12,178
Wichita	2,688
Bloomington	1,406
Indianapolis	24,009
Detroit	2,793
Buffalo	23,920

### SHEEP

Chicago	55,773
Omaha	17,778
Kansas City	11,922
St. Joseph	13,005
Cudahy	487
Sioux City	250
Detroit	907
Buffalo	9,800

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1906.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	15,000	3,000
Kansas City	300	5,000	....
So. Omaha	400	8,200	....

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1906.

Chicago	24,000	30,000	22,000
Kansas City	11,000	7,000	5,000
So. Omaha	5,000	5,000	10,000

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1906.

Chicago	5,000	13,000	20,000
Kansas City	14,000	15,000	6,000
So. Omaha	3,200	13,000	4,000

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1906.

Chicago	17,000	22,000	18,000
Kansas City	10,000	12,000	5,000
So. Omaha	1,500	10,000	7,000

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1906.

Chicago	4,000	13,000	10,000
Kansas City	7,000	9,000	3,000
So. Omaha	2,300	9,000	2,000

August 18, 1906.

**GENERAL MARKETS****LARD IN NEW YORK.**

Western steam, \$8.80; city steam, \$8.50; refined Continent, tcs., \$9.25; do., South America, tcs., \$10; do., kegs, \$11. Compound, \$7.12½.

**HOG MARKETS, AUGUST 17.**

**CHICAGO.**—Receipts, 12,000; 5c. higher; \$5.55@6.40.

**KANSAS CITY.**—Receipts, 6,500; strong; \$5.95@6.12½.

**OMAHA.**—Receipts, 7,000; strong; \$5.75@6.10.

**ST. LOUIS.**—Higher; \$6.15@6.35.

**INDIANAPOLIS.**—Receipts, 3,500; active; \$6.35@6.40.

**EAST BUFFALO.**—Receipts, 2,400; steady; \$6.55@6.60.

**CLEVELAND.**—Receipts, 20 cars; all grades; \$6.40.

**LIVERPOOL.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, August 17.—Beef, extra India mess, tierces, 65s.; pork, prime mess, Western, 90s.; shoulders, 42s.; hams, short clear, 59s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 50s.; do., short ribs, 53s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 52s.; do., 35@40 lbs., 51s., 6d.; backs, 49s.; bellies, 55s. Tallow, 25s. 6d. Turpentine, 45s. Rosin, common, 9s. 9d. Cheese, white, 58s. 6d.; do., colored, 59s. American steam lard (Hamburg) 44½ marks; prime Western lard, tcs., spot; 44s. 9d.; do., American refined, 28-lb. pails, 45s. Tallow, Australian (London), 30s. 6d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 21s. 3d. Refined petroleum (London), 6-7-10d.; linseed (London), La Plata, August and September, 40s. 9d.; linseed oil (London), 20s. 1½d.

**OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.**

The oleo market during the week under review has been rather quiet and very little business has been done, as buyers are not willing to pay prices asked from this side. Stocks on the other side remain very liberal and Europe can afford to remain out of the market for some time to come. The neutral market is quiet, with tendency towards lower figures, as sellers do not seem to be so firm in their views.

**FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.****Provisions.**

Hog receipts were moderate for the day at Chicago, and their prices 5c. higher. The products markets opened a little firmer, by reason of the hog supplies; but the general appearance of the situation has not varied from that outlined in the review.

**Cottonseed Oil.**

The market continues weak and is again lower; early "call" prices (Friday): August, 36½@37½c.; September, 36@36½c.; October, 32@32½c.; November, 29½@29¾c.; December, 29½@29¾c.; January, 29½@30c. After "call," still lower; sales: 400 bbls. September, 36c.; 500 do., 35½c.; 400 bbls. October, 32c.

**Tallow.**

Market steady in New York at 5c. for city blds.

**Oleo Stearine.**

Quiet at 10c. bid in a limited way, New York, and 10½c. quoted in Chicago.

**CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.**

(Earlier quotations on page 36.)

**FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1906.**

Open. High. Low. Close.

LARD—	September	8.70	8.70	8.67	8.67
January	7.90	7.90	7.85	7.85	
RIBS—					
September	8.97	8.97	8.90	8.90	
January	7.27	7.27	7.12	7.12	
PORK—					
September	17.15	17.20	17.00	17.00	
January	13.50	13.52	13.32	13.32	

**LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.**

(Continued from page 17.)

\$100,000 to manufacture ice. The incorporators are Milton E. Crawley, William Endersby and Albert A. Breese.

**Elyria, O.**—The Elyria Dairy and Baking Company has been incorporated by H. W. Ingwersoll, F. A. Stetson, C. T. Winckler, Frank Beebe and F. N. Scattergood. The capital stock is \$40,000.

**Mobile, Ala.**—The recently incorporated Dixie Ice Company has purchased a site on which will be erected a 50-ton ice plant.

**Monticello, Fla.**—It is reported that a 10-ton ice plant is to be erected by Abe Simon and D. B. Mills.

**Paxton, Fla.**—The Florala Sawmill Company is to erect a 10 to 15-ton cold storage plant. Also a 4 to 6-ton ice plant.

**Cumberland, Md.**—The Cumberland Brewing Company will erect an addition to its ice plant.

**Greensboro, N. C.**—Power & Armstrong contemplate the erection of a 25-ton ice plant.

**Floresville, Tex.**—The Live Oak Creamery Company has been organized to establish a creamery, with a daily capacity of 500 pounds of butter.

**St. Albans, W. Va.**—The St. Albans Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000 by G. W. Good and associates.

**Campbellburg, Ind.**—The Campbellburg Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$2,500 capital stock.

**Depauw, Ind.**—The Depauw Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,700.

**FRED W. WOLF SALES.**

Some important sales of ice making and refrigerating machinery by the Fred W. Wolf Company of Chicago recently reported are as follows:

People's Ice Company, Detroit, Mich., 100-ton ice plant.

Sulphur Springs Ice & Coal Company, Sulphur, I. T., 15-ton ice plant complete.

Armeur & Company, Omaha, Neb., large fittings order.

Central Michigan Produce Company, Alma, Mich., direct expansion piping.

Crane Company, Omaha, Neb., large fittings order.

Compania, Cerveceria, Tulea, Mexico, large fittings order.

C. C. McIntire, Fulton, Mo., ammonia condensers and connections.

J. E. Richardson, Honolulu, large fittings order.

Western Packing Company, Denver, Colo., large fittings order.

Michigan School for the Deaf, Flint, Mich., one ice tank with necessary coils, cans and fittings complete.

Rempto Company, Chicago, double pipe brine coolers with all necessary fittings complete.

Muncie Brewing Company, Muncie, Ind., ammonia condensers with all necessary fittings complete.

A. J. Gotshall, Darby, Pa., large additional order fittings.

Franz Bros. Packing Company, Springfield, Ill., ice tank coils, cans, covers, fittings, etc.

National Packing Company, Chicago, large order fittings.

United Breweries Company, Monarch Brewery, Chicago, ammonia condensers with pans and connections.

Calgary Brewing & Malting Company, Calgary, Canada, large order direct expansion piping with hangers, fittings, etc.

Sheffield Brewing & Ice Company, Sheffield, Ala., large order fittings.

Morton-Gregson Company, Chicago, 12 sections ammonia condenser.

Gus Fleigner Brewing Company, Weiser, Idaho, 40-ton refrigerating plant.

W. S. Forbes & Company, Richmond, Va., 65-ton refrigerating machine with 15-ton ice plant.

Monarch Machine Company, Des Moines, Iowa, 20-ton refrigerating machine for Pella Creamery Company, Pella, Iowa.

Western Meat Company, San Francisco, Cal., 50-ton compressor.

The Joseph Schneible Company, Chicago, 20-ton refrigerating plant for Empire Brewing Company, Brandon, Canada.

Lansing Pure Ice Company, Lansing, Mich., 25-ton ice plant complete.

United States Packing Company, two 65-ton machines with 30-ton plate ice-making plant for Uruapan, Mexico, and one 20-ton refrigerating machine for Mexico City.

Beyer Bros. Co., Rochester, Ind., 25-ton refrigerating plant.

St. Mary's Training School, Feehanville, Ill., 12-ton refrigerating plant.

Sea Beach Packing Works, Aberdeen, Wash., 15-ton refrigerating plant, including 5-ton ice plant.

O. M. Ruckwardt, Escuintla, Guatemala, C. A., 5-ton plate ice-making system.

**HELPED BRITISH COLD STORES.**

The Chicago meat trouble has helped cold stores proprietors in the north of England in a way which was little expected by them, says London Ice and Cold Storage. The refusal by the public to take tinned meats which have come from the United States has been so general and so emphatic, that some stocks which were held by importers and large provision dealers have been placed in cold stores for preservation until the British public have assumed a kindlier mood toward such goods.

**SOUTHERN MARKETS****Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., August 16.—Prime crude September, 25c.; October, 23c.; November and December, 22c. Offerings are free but above buyers' views. Meal, October and November, \$23, f. o. b. mills; 8 per cent. ammonia was the best bid. Hulls, new crop, \$6 for September, Atlanta, loose.

**Memphis.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., August 16.—Prime crude October shipment, 24c. Prime meal, \$27; October shipment, \$23. Spot hulls, \$7.75 loose.

**WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.**

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, August 16.—Prices are steady. Firm bids at slightly lower than asking prices are being turned down by sellers. (For latest quotations see page 37.)

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, Produce Exchange, New York.

# Retail Section

## BUTCHERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The second annual convention of the United Master Butchers' Association of America takes place this week at Milwaukee, Wis., beginning Tuesday. The Milwaukee retailers' association has made great preparations for the meeting, and will entertain the visitors with prodigal hospitality. There promises to be a large attendance from all sections of the country where the association is organized. The convention is expected to take action for the advancement of the interests of the retailers in many ways. Co-operative abattoirs will doubtless again form a subject of interesting discussion.

New York and other Eastern delegates left in large numbers on Saturday and Sunday, intending to spend Monday at Chicago inspecting the plants of the big packers there. The latter had extended the butchers an invitation to be their guests for the day, and plans were changed accordingly. A big New York delegation left over the New York Central at 4:30 p. m. Saturday, and others joined them en route.

## FOOD DELUSIONS FOSTERED.

A man may invent a new machine or a new style of suspenders and receive honor and wealth galore, but it would be a hero indeed who would risk the invention of a new food. We all literally spit upon and deride the memory of the first maker of oleo, the inventor of saccharin, the chemist who brought glucose to the front, and journalists are hired to encourage us to continue in this sort of thing. What fools we mortals be!

There appears to be no sure and convenient way of detecting the difference between domestic salad oil and the imported olive oil. Millions of consumers could not tell the difference if their lives depended upon their doing so, and the one is as wholesome as the other, yet the pure food cranks are continually being driven into frenzy by the sale of the domestic product. Why? Are attacks on salad oil as profitable as attacks on saccharin and alum baking powder?—Merchants' Review.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Tim Flynn has opened a new meat market at Rockdale, Ia.

R. A. Price has engaged in the meat business at Seaside, Ore.

Shearer & Mosher have opened a new meat market at Iola, Kas.

McVicker & Krog will open a new meat market at Webster, Ia.

E. H. Hewins has sold his meat market at Topeka, Kas., to H. B. Lawles.

D. W. Proffit has sold his meat market at Lexington, Mo., to John Seiter.

A. Jones has sold his butcher shop at Washington, Kas., to J. L. Shaffer.

The meat market of James Hess at Mt. Vernon, O., was destroyed by fire.

John Betts has purchased the meat business of C. Peterson at Admire, Kas.

Geo. Withrow has purchased the meat market of A. C. Cloud at Norwich, Kas.

T. F. Haley has sold his meat market at Hinton, Okla., to Cutchall & Gilbert.

The meat market of E. H. Trent at Denton, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of M. J. Helms at Wellsville, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

Wm. Murfit has purchased the butcher shop of L. G. Sawyer at Sedgwick, Kas.

Joseph McCord has had an addition built to his meat market at Bellefontaine, O.

J. P. Schmidt has sold his meat market at Townsend Mont., to Blessing & Hayes.

The butcher shop of Wooldridge & Hamby at Cisco, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

G. A. Mellott has purchased the meat market of Anderson Christen at Superior, Neb.

McAlpine Brothers have sold their meat market at Hopkins, Mich., to Henry Ewing.

J. D. Smith has sold his meat market at West Chester, Ia., to Moothart & Plummer.

J. C. Ellsworth has purchased the meat market of D. O. Welch at Howardville, N. Y.

W. H. Lewis has succeeded to the meat business of W. H. Lewis at Kansas City, Kas.

W. F. Woodson has succeeded to the meat business of Woodson & Brown at Aux Vasse, Mo.

York & Hovel have purchased the butcher

shop of Wisecarver & Hovel at Red Cloud, Neb.

Levi R. Wenrich, a veteran meat dealer at Lebanon, Pa., has retired from active business.

George Fischer, a meat man of Montreal, Can., has gone into bankruptcy. Liabilities \$8,000.

Bruce Thomas has been succeeded in the meat business at Pueblo, Col., by Thomas & Malahan.

The butcher shop of Nick Clesi at New Orleans, La., was totally destroyed by fire on August 7.

C. W. Slatten has purchased the meat market of Rock & Son and L. T. Tucker at Lawton, Okla.

Grain & Badgley have been succeeded in the meat business at New Albany, Kas., by Burr & Badgley.

John and Frank Pfenniger have purchased Bridgen's block on Bellefont avenue, Lock Haven, Pa., and will open a new meat market in the building.

The Coast Meat and Produce Company of Vale, Ore., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by John E. and J. Edward Johnson and Clarence Wicklund and Charles Le Moine.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by H. Augustus Eiler, a meat and provision dealer of 553 North Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y., giving liabilities at \$2,300 and assets about \$1,500.

## RETAILER HELD RESPONSIBLE.

A case involving the responsibility of retailers of canned foods was heard at Brighton, England, on Tuesday, in which a dealer was charged with exposing for sale thirty-eight tins of English-packed chicken unfit for human consumption. In defense it was contended that it was absolutely impossible for the dealer to know the condition of the food when there was nothing externally to indicate that the contents of the cans were unsound. Nevertheless the dealer was fined, the magistrate holding him amenable to the law, as he was in possession of the goods.

## Talks by the Manager—No. 13

  
**Grinding knives may be a pleasant diversion, but it's a long way from being a profitable one. ¶ Every particle of steel that you wear off on the stone shortens the life of your knife, and is so much dead weight to you. ¶ Your trick is to get a knife that will stand up and hold an edge, even with severe usage — an S & S Knife. ¶ Look at the picture here of our Cimeter Steak Knife — a good one. ¶ Made of our special formula steel — it's bound to hold an edge and satisfy you, or you get your money back. ¶ Remember that S & S hand; it means something to you.**

(signed) THE MANAGER.

**NATIONAL CUTLERY CO., Detroit, Michigan**

**ILLUMINATED SIGNS.**

Illuminated signs are popular nowadays in window displays, but many dealers are barred from using them because the signs are frequently of intricate design and quite costly. Below are given simple instructions for making an illuminated sign: Take a wooden box of the size you desire for your sign and knock out the bottom. Cut a sheet of cardboard or strawboard to fit the opening and cut out in stencil the words you wish to display. If a sharp knife is used no difficulty will be experienced in cutting these. Cover the box with some bright colored paper or cloth. For your illumination, place large candles or a small lamp in the box; if electric lights can be used, all the better. Cut several small holes in the top and sides of the sign for draft and ventilation.—*MERCHANTS' REVIEW*.

**BUTTER BY THE YARD.**

From time immemorial, in Cambridge, England, the dairymen roll their butter so as to form a long stick weighing a pound, which they sell in slices as if it were sausage, says *Le Petit Parisien*. In the market the butter merchants do not need to use either weights or scales. A simple glance is sufficient for these merchants, accustomed to the time-honored practice. A very neat cut with the knife divides the yard into halves, quarters or eighths very exactly. And it appears that the customer is never given short measure.—*New York Produce Review*.

**NEW MEAT REGULATIONS.**

(Continued from page 35.)

named on a trade label with a name stating or purporting to show that the said meat food product is a substance which is not the principal ingredient contained therein, even though such be an established trade name.

**Tagging Reinspected Meats and Meat Food Products.**

**REGULATION 34.** Upon all meats or meat food products, which are suspected on reinspection of being unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, or upon the containers thereof, there shall be placed by a Department employee at the time of reinspection the "U. S. Retained" tags hereinbefore described. The employee who affixes the tag shall send the numbered stub with his report to the inspector in charge. These tags shall accompany the said meats or meat food products to the retaining room or other special place for final inspection. When the final inspection is made, if the meat or meat food product be condemned the "U. S. Retained" tag shall be stamped "U. S. Inspected and Condemned," and shall accompany the condemned meat or meat food product to the tank.

Immediately before the meat or meat food product is tanked the employee supervising that operation shall write or stamp the word "Tanked" and the date upon the said tag, and sign his name thereto, and forward the tag to the inspector in charge with his report. If, however, upon final inspection the meat or meat food product is passed for food, the inspector shall stamp the retained tag "U. S. Inspected and Passed," and return the tag with his report to the inspector in charge.

**REGULATION 35.** Except as provided in these regulations, no reference to United

States inspection shall appear upon any meat or meat food product or the container thereof.

**Reinspection of Passed Carcasses and Parts.**

**REGULATION 36.** Before being admitted into any cooking, canning, sausage, or other department of an establishment, also before being packed for shipment, and at such other times as may be deemed necessary, all dressed carcasses or parts thereof that have been previously inspected and passed shall be reinspected by an inspector or his assistants, and if upon any such reinspection any carcass or part thereof is found to have become unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or in any way unfit for human food, the original mark, stamp, tag, or label shall be removed or canceled and the carcass or part shall be condemned.

**REGULATION 37.** Reinspection of Inspected Meats Received at Official Establishments.—Except as provided in Regulation 41, only carcasses and parts thereof, meats, and meat food products which can be marked, sealed, branded, or labeled be identified as having been previously inspected and passed by a Department employee shall be taken into or allowed to enter an establishment at which inspection is maintained. All such carcasses, parts, meats, and meat food products which are brought into one establishment from another, or which are returned to the establishment from which they issued, shall be identified and reinspected at the time of receipt, and shall be subject to further inspection in such manner and at such times as may be deemed necessary. If upon any such reinspection any carcass or part thereof, or meat or meat food product, is found to have become unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or in any way unfit for human food, the original mark, stamp, tag, or label shall be removed or canceled and the carcass, part, meat, or meat food product shall be condemned.

(a) Special docks and receiving rooms shall be designated by the establishment for the receipt and inspection of meats or meat food products, and no meats or meat food products shall be allowed to enter the establishment by any other docks or receiving rooms, and only in the presence of a Department employee.

**REGULATION 38.** Marked Passed Carcasses or Parts.—All carcasses and parts of carcasses found upon inspection to be sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food which leave the establishment where they are prepared for interstate or foreign commerce shall be designated by a mark, stamp, tag, or label bearing the words "U. S. Inspected and Passed," and no carcass, part of a carcass, or meat food product which has not been so designated shall be admitted to the canning, sausage, or any other department of any establishment where inspection is maintained other than the establishment in which it was prepared, except as provided in Regulation 41.

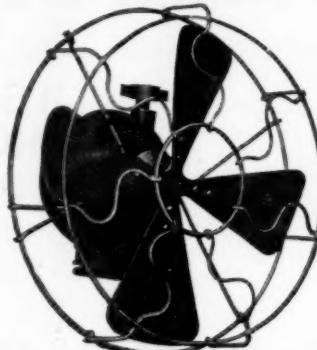
(To be concluded.)

**AFTER JAPAN'S FOOD TRADE.**

There is a probability of Argentine and Brazil supplanting Australia in the trade with Japan so far as the supply of foodstuffs is concerned. Not only has the Japanese government granted a subsidy to a Japanese

**SAVE 100 PER CENT  
Use Divine's Red Devil  
Water Motor Fan**

Motor will attach to any faucet and can be used any place, any time.

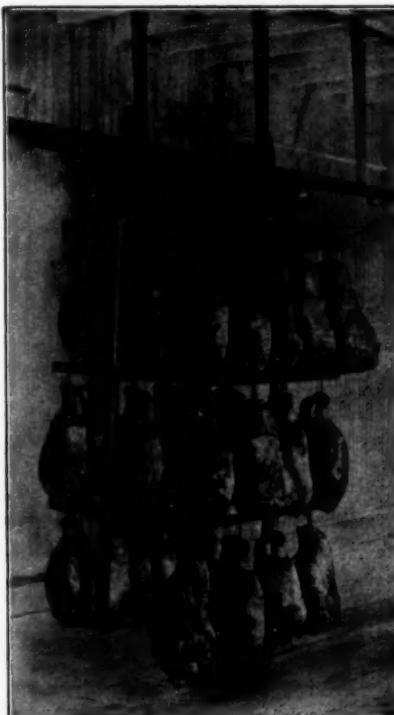


With our bench bracket motor can be placed on bench or shelf. Faucet connection is swivelled and fan can turn any direction. Cheaper to buy and run than electric fans. Suitable for kitchen, work room, offices, restaurants, stores, etc., practically noiseless.

Fan and guard.....	\$3.50
Motor with fan and guard.....	6.50
Bench bracket.....	.25
Fan only .....	2.00
Motor with fan only.....	5.00
Universal Coupling (any size faucet).....	.25

Discount to Trade. Write for Motor Booklet.  
**DIVINE WATER MOTOR COMPANY**  
108-110 Duane Street, NEW YORK

South American line, but the immigration of Japanese workers to South America is also to be encouraged, especially to Brazil, where a Japanese bank is to be established.

**GEHRET BROS.**

Manufacturers of Structural and Ornamental Iron Work

Bridgeport, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Gehret's Smoke-House Doors, Meat Trees and Patent Smoke-House Floors

Iron Awnings, Ornamental Signs, Foot Bridges, Wire Window Guards, Etc.

Write for Catalogues and Prices.

# HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

**NO MEATS  
GROCERIES  
LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING  
IN DRY GOODS.**

**UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE OUR STORES WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY.**

## **GREATER NEW YORK NEWS**

Manager J. C. Schmidt, of Swift & Company's sheep department, was in Chicago this week.

James Cousins, of the Swift headquarters staff at Chicago, is spending his vacation in New York and New England.

M. M. Behrend, manager of the S. & S. prime beef department, leaves this week for a fortnight's stay at Lake George.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending August 11th averaged 7.22 cents per pound.

Treasurer Walter Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Company, is spending several weeks with his family at his summer home at Elberon, N. J.

Maurice Mayer, of the U. D. B. sales staff, is recruiting up the State. Ben Strauss, of the same department, goes this week to the wilds of Sullivan County to have a good time.

**Telephone Calls  
only 5c. each  
Extension Stations  
only \$6 per year**

These are only two of the many attractive features of the new telephone rates, effective July 1st.

**Contracts now being taken**

Call nearest Contract Office  
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**NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY**

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15 Dey Street  
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9010 Cortlandt  
9040-38th  
9000 Morningside  
9020 Melrose

## **TO RENT**

Killing space and sales room in the abattoir of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, 39th street and 11th avenue.

A week from Sunday comes the annual outing of the famous Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard No. 1, which occurs at Fuhrer's Wald Hotel and Park. If it is anything like former affairs it will be a "corker."

Vice-President M. J. Sulzberger and Jesse N. Sulzberger, of the S. & S. Company, have returned from their vacation outings. President Ferdinand Sulzberger this week departed for Sharon Springs as the first stopping place on a recreation tour.

The Bronx branch of the United Master Butchers' Association will hold its annual family outing at Shering's Washington Park, Westchester, on Labor Day, Sept. 3. Drawing for a live lamb, prize bowling, etc., will be among the attractions.

Cattle Butchers' Union, No. 5, of New York City, announces its annual outing for tomorrow (Sunday), August 19, at Shutzen Park, Astoria, L. I. The programme includes athletic games, dancing and a whole string of good things.

George W. Allerton, a native of New York City and for many years a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died at his home in Passaic, N. J., last week, aged sixty-two years. He was a victim of apoplexy and had been unconscious fifty-three hours previous to his death.

E. C. Howes, manager of Swift & Company's Westchester branch, is spending his vacation in Vermont. James Russell, manager at West Harlem, has gone to Chicago for his fun. H. S. Pearse, manager at West Thirty-ninth street, is also recreating. A. F. Hollenbeck is spending his time in the Catskills.

John Zeigel, proprietor of a delicatessen store at 1976 Amsterdam avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Police Court Tuesday, charged with violating the sanitary code in selling sausages colored by coal tar dyes. Zeigel was held in

\$100 bail for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

The united branches of the Benchmen's Association held their annual picnic at Sulzer's Harlem River Park and Casino last Sunday, and it was the usual monster affair. The fifth anniversary of the closing of New York meat markets on Sunday was celebrated, and as the benchmen took the chief part in this movement, they were entitled to glorify over its success.

## **IMPROVEMENTS AT WESTCHESTER.**

Work on the new market center for meat wholesalers in the Bronx is progressing. Tunnels under Brook avenue between the railroad yards and the sites for the new markets at Brook avenue and German place, near Westchester avenue, are being pushed, and meat men will be able to move stuff from the cars directly into refrigerators without exposure to dust or heat. James Maher, the owner of the property, is now engaged in preparing plans for a big refrigerating plant to cool the entire market, where Armour, Swift, Morris and the Conron Bros. company have already purchased locations.

## **HIGH WHOLESALE MARKETS.**

This week showed one of the highest all-round markets of the season, both for beef and small stock. Strictly good cattle were very scarce and the top commanded 9 cents in the city and more outside, with everything snapped up. Common grass stuff moved around 7 cents. It was the highest lamb market since February, considering quality and quantity of receipts. Though the market was weak early in the week, it strengthened on light receipts and live lambs cost 9 cents Wednesday. The short supply and poor quality brought dead stuff up to 13½ to 15 cents for choice. Calves sold from 8 to 9 cents alive and 12 to 13 cents dead. It was a high time all around.

## **FINING SUNDAY VIOLATORS.**

The quiet crusade against butchers who sell meat on Sunday is still progressing, backed chiefly by the vigilant Benchmen's Association. Several retailers were fined Monday for violations on the day previous, and their attorney appealed to Magistrate Wahle for leniency, claiming the meat had

been bought Saturday, and was only being delivered Sunday.

"I want you to know," Magistrate Wahle replied, "that the magistrates are working in harmony with the police to suppress the violations of the Sunday Closing law. I intend to uphold the police in every case, and to fine until you venders respect the law. The law in respect to foodstuffs is more specific than the law in regard to the sale of liquor. A man can deliver all the liquor he wants to if it has been bought on Saturdays, but he cannot deliver meat if it was bought then or at any other time."

#### NAVY YARD MEAT CONTRACT.

After the usual "yellow" newspaper excitement over alleged bad meat furnished to the Brooklyn navy yard by the contractor, an investigation by the navy department developed the fact that it was largely a tempest in a teapot. Secretary Bonaparte has received the report of the board of inquiry appointed to investigate the matter, and it is found that what foundation there was for the complaints was due to supplies furnished by a previous contractor. The present contractor began to supply the navy yard on July 1. Previous complaints were found to apply to Hamburg steak and sausage, which it was claimed were not up to the required standard. It is announced that a more rigid inspection of supplies furnished by contractors will hereafter take place.

Local wholesalers are not at all satisfied with the way these contracts have been handled. They say that speculators have been allowed to put in ridiculously low bids, under the terms of which they could not possibly supply first-class meats. The result has been that most of the local wholesalers have not attempted to get the contracts, their bids being much higher than those of the speculators. They say there is no money in it for them, anyway, as the meats have to be cut up as needed, carted, etc., and the expense and bother are more than the contract is worth. The contracts are let by the year, which makes it difficult to bid closely, in view of fluctuations of the market. Attempts have been made to induce the department to let the contracts quarterly, but this has not been done up to date.

#### SULLIVAN AT LAST SURRENDERS.

The dean of the bachelors' brigade at Gansevoort market is gone. He ran up the white flag this week, surrendering to a West Side society girl, and the single men are left to mourn the loss of their leader. It was a good deal of a surprise to the trade to learn that Thomas C. Sullivan, manager of Swift & Company's produce department for the New York district, was married on Thursday evening to Miss Mabel Towner, at the residence of the bride, No. 867 Riverside Drive. The wedding was a quiet one, only relatives and a few friends being present, and the couple departed at once for a short ocean trip. On their return they will make their home in apartments which have already been prepared for them on Washington Heights. Mr. Sullivan was until his recent promotion assistant to General Manager Edwards, and is one of the most popular members of the

Swift staff. But no one ever thought he would forswear bachelorhood!

#### SWIFT'S \$50 WEDDING PRIZE.

It is announced that Swift & Company have decided to offer prizes of \$50 and \$25 to all their employees who get married. Whether this rule applies generally, or only to office forces, is not stated. The news of this anti-race suicide offer created great excitement among Swift employees, and is expected to pull the marriage market. Tom Sullivan, manager of the New York produce department, was the first to claim the prize by getting married Thursday night. Thomas McBride, of the auditing department at the Jersey City plant, was a close second to Sullivan, and both drew the \$50 reward. Bachelors are expected to be scarce around Swift offices before long.

#### NEW YORK HIPPODROME ICE PLANT.

Messrs. Shubert & Anderson, the new Hippodrome managers, have determined not to get caught by an ice famine if one comes, so they have installed an artificial ice plant which they say will supply them with all they want at \$1.00 a ton. This monster amusement house uses a great deal of ice and its managers believe they can effect a great saving by making their own. Besides, the refrigerating plant can be used effectively for cooling purposes in hot weather. It is claimed the plant will have a 150-ton capacity.

#### NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York City Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending August 11, 1906, as follows:

Meat.—Manhattan, 24,655 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,402 lbs.; the Bronx, 540 lbs.; Queens, 1,521 lbs.; total, 29,118 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 6,695 lbs.; the Bronx, 100 lbs.; Queens, 326 lbs.; total, 7,121 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 10,892 lbs.; Queens, 52 lbs.; total, 12,610 lbs.

#### OPEN SEASON FOR PLOVER.

Retailers who handle game will notice that the New York State law permits the sale of plover after August 16. Consequently the plover season is now open. State inspectors were around this week releasing stocks of birds in coolers. The market will be confined to such stuff for the present, no fresh birds coming in.

#### MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

##### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

**The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded**

##### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Bleiweich, A., 647 E. 9th; U. D. B. Co.  
Brumberg, J., 100 Henry; H. Brand.  
Beerman, N., 4070 3rd ave.; H. Brand.  
Fial, S., 417 Brook ave.; H. Brand.

Grant & Frogel, 198 E. 3rd; H. Brand.  
Gordon, D., 307 E. 118th; H. Brand.  
Goldberg, W., 204 E. 102nd; H. Brand.  
Goldman, H., 230 E. 3rd; A. Oppenheimer.  
Greenglass, L.; F. Lesser.

Hirschern, M., 135 Gorreck; H. Brand.  
Hoffman, F., 244 Eldridge; H. Brand.  
Hoffman, A. L., 353 E. 85th; H. Brand.  
Imine, J., 1296 ave. A.; A. Schreking.  
Komheiser, S., 157 Ridge; H. Brand.  
Kunferschmid, J. & J., 90 E. 110th<sup>2</sup>; H. Brand.  
Marmuth, L., 102 E. 8th; H. Brand.  
Mesto, V.; H. Brand.  
Potiska, M., 284 Stanton; H. Brand.  
Portway, E., 115 Monroe; H. Brand.  
Schneider, M., 68 E. 110th; H. Brand.  
Sacks, L., 2239 2nd ave.; H. Brand.  
Stein, K., 401 E. 92nd; F. Lesser.  
Schipper, F., 67 Columbia; F. Lesser.  
Wencker, F., 240 Monroe; H. Brand.  
Zeller, L., 225 E. 75th; H. Brand.  
Zieto, P., 26-28 Leroy; H. Brand.  
Zerr, H., 418 1st ave.; H. Brand.

##### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Baese, H. W., 1748 Fulton; Levy Bros.  
Casper, Jacob, 23 Cook; Levy Bros.  
Feingersh, Abraham, 114 Belmont ave.; Levy Bros.  
Gutman, Jacob, 2116 Surf ave.; B. Bressman.  
Goodman, Betrie, 117 Hopkins; N. Tiger.  
Lippman, Abraham, 28 Porter ave.; Levy Bros.  
Meyersohn, Joseph, 207 Hopkins; Sam Ettlinger.  
Paul, Andrew, 2030 Fulton; B. Sternkopf.  
Barissi, Pucio, 694 4th ave.; J. & J. Levy.  
Schiffman, Lazar, 262 Seigel; Levy Bros.  
Seidman, Loeb, 1727 Fulton; Levy Bros.

##### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Desidero, Vincenzo, 119 Navy; Amallo Falcone.

#### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

**The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded**

##### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Brown, S. H. & H., 41 3rd ave.; I. Roey.  
Crowley, W., 219 Hudson; B. & W.  
Hochberg, I., 74 West; W. C. Tubbs.  
Perlmann, F., 2713 8th ave.; A. Hornek.  
Patella & Guariglio, 49 James; E. R. Riebler.  
Perlmann, N., 2713 8th ave.; Chinitz & Levine.  
Roesee, W. J. & M., 1023 3rd ave.; S. Lewald.  
Seuller & Lagowitz, 198 South; M. Cohen.  
Sheinman, S., 141 Madison; J. Miller.  
Tulp, C. H.; C. Schurmann.

##### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Gargiulo, A., 304 E. 45th; T. Costanzo.  
McAdam, W. H., 419 W. 41st; H. McAdam.

##### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Blick, S., 391 5th ave.; S. Steinik.  
Polansky, Abraham, 150 Liberty ave.; S. Goldbaum.  
Rajusian, Frank, 635 Vanderbilt ave.; Nuzaia Maura.  
Elkind, Max, 385 Bridge; B. Elkind.

##### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Berger, Louis and Isaac, 1001 40th st.; Isaac Minkofsky and Louis Kovins.

Desidero, Vincenzo, 119 Navy; Amello Falcone.

Scalpinato, Giuseppe, 123 Central ave.; Francesco Alfano.

